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JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.

★ NOV 14 1924 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

RALEIGH NORTH CAROLINA

The Leading Seed-House of the Carolinas

1921

ESTABLISHED
—1881—

Wyatt's Cover Collection

SIX PACKETS SELECTED SEED, ONE
OF EACH VARIETY ILLUSTRATED

50 CTS.
POSTPAID

GIANT
STRINGLESS
GREEN-POD

WYATT'S
MATCHLESS

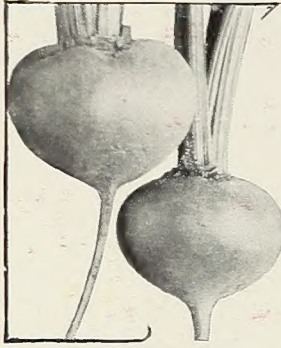
MIGNONETTE

PRIZETAKER

GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

DANVERS
HALF LONG

Suggestions to Customers



Do-Not Delay Ordering until you are ready to use the goods you want. It will prove economical often to anticipate your wants. The loss of time in planting by delays of transportation companies, also advance in prices, should show the wise buyer that it is to his interest to order early.

Save Money. When you make out your general list of Seed, be sure to include Insecticides and Sprayers, also Fertilizers, with your order; thereby you will be saving extra express or freight charges. Remember, when the bugs or insects appear on your crop, you need insecticide; then delay in getting the remedy and sprayers may cost you ten times the cost of your purchase.

How to Send An Order. You will find in the front of this book an order sheet, perforated for tearing out; also an addressed envelope in which to send the order. When convenient, always use this order sheet. Please do not write anything on the sheet except items wanted and what pertains to the order. Write on separate sheet when asking for prices or information; this will avoid the possibility of being overlooked; also insure quick attention to information asked.

Please be careful to sign your name, post-office, county, and state on each order and letter sent us.

Terms. All orders, to secure prompt shipment, should be accompanied with the cash. We can only send to well-rated merchants, or parties well known to us, without the cash with order. When remittance falls short of amount of goods ordered, it is our custom to reduce the quantity sent, instead of delaying order by writing.

How to Send Money. By Post-Office or Express Money Order, Bank Check, or Draft, Cash by Registered Letter. We accept clean postage stamps for small amounts the same as cash.

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance equal to one-fourth the amount of the order; this insures the express or freight charges in case the goods are not taken when they arrive at destination.

Postage on Seeds. We pay the postage on packets, ounces, and quarter-pound packages; also where prepaid postage prices are given. For large quantities, see parcel post rates in table given below.

Parcel Post Rates on Merchandise and Seeds. Seed rate, 2 ounces for 1 cent, up to 8 ounces. Above 8 ounces the local and zone parcel post rates are applied.

Prices on Field Seeds, Onion Sets, and Potatoes are constantly fluctuating. The prices given are those ruling at the time this catalogue is printed **but they are not binding, and may change at any time.** We will cheerfully quote prices at any time on request, and will always fill open orders entrusted to us at the lowest rates possible for our best quality seeds. If you are a frequent purchaser of seeds and wish to receive our monthly price-list, advise us, and we shall be glad to enter your name on our regular mailing-list. It frequently occurs that the prices of articles may have changed between the time our catalogue is printed and receipt of orders. When such is the case, if the article ordered is cheaper, we will send the value of such articles at the ruling prices. If the articles are higher, we will deduct the quantity to meet the amount of remittances. **But in case you wish to limit your price, please so state on your order; otherwise we will fill your order as we think best.**

Parcel Post Rates						
POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles
1.....	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 06	\$0 07	\$0 08
2.....	06	06	06	08	11	14
3.....	06	07	07	10	15	20
4.....	07	08	08	12	19	26
5.....	07	09	09	14	23	32
6.....	08	10	10	16	27	38
7.....	08	11	11	18	31	44
8.....	09	12	12	20	35	50
9.....	09	13	13	22	39	56
10.....	10	14	14	24	43	62
11.....	10	15	15	26	47	68
12.....	11	16	16	28	51	74
13.....	11	17	17	30	55	80
14.....	12	18	18	32	59	86
15.....	12	19	19	34	63	92
16.....	13	20	20	36	67	98
17.....	13	21	21	38	71	1 04
18.....	14	22	22	40	75	1 10
19.....	14	23	23	42	79	1 16
20.....	15	24	24	44	83	1 22

About Warranting Seeds. We exercise the greatest possible care in growing, buying, examining, and testing our seeds, and we try in every department of the business to guard against mistakes and insure reliability, and under certain conditions and with proper cultivation they will certainly grow good crops, yet no seedsman can, or ever does in good faith, assume any responsibility for crops grown from seeds supplied by him, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good seeds from germinating. Therefore, in common with all responsible seed houses, we sell our goods subject to the following, and all orders sent us will be accepted under these conditions only: Job P. Wyatt & Sons Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to growth, description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop.

Job P. Wyatt & Sons Co., Raleigh, N. C.

The Leading Seed House of the Carolinas

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Main Store Building and Offices, Wilmington Street

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1921

To Our Friends and Customers:

The year 1920 was a prosperous one for the southern farmer. The total value of all farm crops in North Carolina was greater than that of any previous year, and we feel that by distributing the very highest grade of seeds and farm machinery we have contributed materially to the success of this increased production.

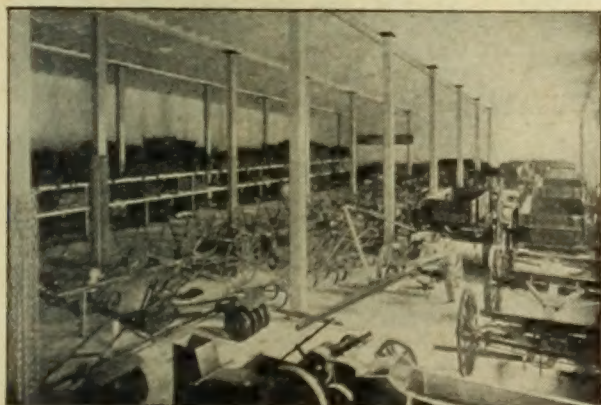
It is not enough that we have had bumper crops, but we all must plan for a greater production in 1921. Prices for all farm products must remain high as there are more consumers than producers, this fact alone assuring a good return for your labor.

We would advise that you do not delay ordering too long, as transportation is still very uncertain, and you cannot afford to be without good seed and machinery at planting-time.

We will gladly give any advice and information within our field.

With every wish for a prosperous 1921. Yours for service,

JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.



Implement Display Room



Warehouse on S. A. L. Railroad Tracks

WYATT'S
DEPENDABLE

Vegetable Seeds

BEST FOR SOUTHERN PLANTING

ASPARAGUS

One ounce will plant
60 feet of drill

Sow in March or April, in rows 1 foot apart. When two years old, transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured and trenched to the depth of 2 feet. Set the plants (in rows) from 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows, spreading out the roots and covering from 6 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

Palmetto. This is the favorite and the earliest variety grown in the South. Oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts.
Asparagus Roots. \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000, f. o. b. Raleigh.

BEANS, Bush or Snap

One pound will plant 60 feet of row;
100 pounds will plant an acre

For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about April 1. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or, farther south, as late as September 20. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be more generally grown. For field-culture, plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, 3 inches between the Beans, covering about 2 inches. In small gardens the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. To prevent anthracnose, blight, mildew, rust and leaf-spot, spray early and frequently with Bordeaux Mixture. Will mature in 35 to 70 days.

GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

Wyatt's Improved Red Valentine. A very hardy, early and productive standard sort. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round and crease-backed, medium green, brittle even when fully grown. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$20.

Black Valentine. The earliest Bean to plant, owing to its hardness. Very hardy and productive; the green pods are fit for the table in 31 days. Withstands early and late frosts that kill other varieties. It yields enormously and the pods are one-third longer than the Earliest Improved Valentine; they are perfectly round and straight. Owing to its many excellent qualities and large and handsome appearance it is a splendid sort for the market as well as the home gardener. Very popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities; a long-distance shipper. Seed black, of medium size. Pkt. 10c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, ppd.; by freight or express, lb. 25c., 100 lbs. \$20.

Longfellow or French Stringless. Attractive, long green pods of excellent quality. This perfectly round, green-podded Bean is tender and prolific, and is one of the best varieties for the home-garden. The pods are of fine quality, nearly stringless, exceedingly handsome, pods 7 to 8 inches long, straight and round. When cooked the flavor is exquisitely delicious. Grows 14 to 16 inches high, bearing edible pods in 35 days. Seed purplish pink, mottled pale ocher red. Pkt. 10c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.70, postpaid.

Giant Stringless. Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless but pod is a little longer, straighter, and more slender; more depressed between Beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy, and of highest quality. Pkt. 10c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c., ppd.; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$20.

Bountiful. This is an extra-early, hardy Snap Bean, which is very popular with market gardeners. It is named Bountiful because of the heavy crops it produces. The vines are vigorous and upright, having large leaves. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, large and flat. The seed is of medium size and of a solid, rich yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 25 cts.

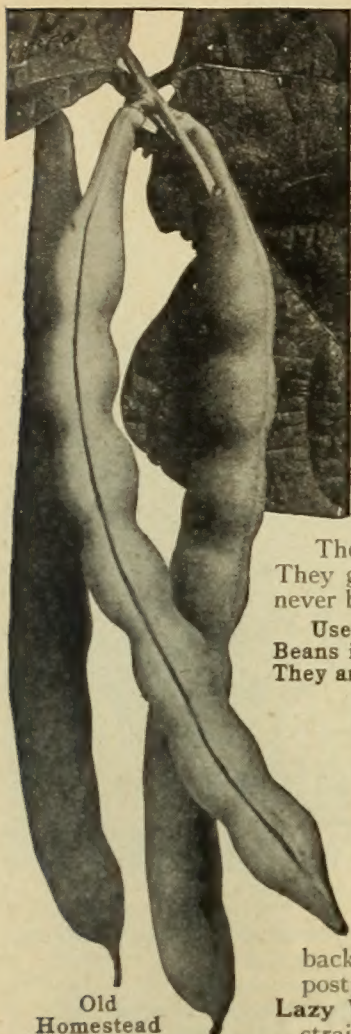
Burpee's Stringless. Early, hardy, vigorous, and productive. Pods large, 5 inches long, stout, round and crease-backed; dark green in color; strictly stringless, tender and brittle; of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Full Measure. A bush variety, popular on account of its wonderful yield and quality. Handsome long, green, round pods, of the highest quality and perfectly stringless. It also remains in picking condition many days after maturing, a strong point in its favor. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, lb. 25 cts.



Wyatt's Improved Red Valentine Beans

EAT MORE BEANS. Beans of all kinds are one of the best and most nutritious forms of food for human beings. They are good both green and dry. They are easier to grow in the South than any other vegetable. Grow and eat more Beans.



Old
Homestead
Pole Beans

YELLOW, or WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Dwarf Black Wax (German Wax). The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy, and productive. The pods are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine-grained, of the best quality, and remain fresh a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Improved Golden Wax. Probably the most popular of the wax varieties and one of the best. Early and productive; pods 5 inches long, very stout, straight or slightly curved, and oval in form; flesh brittle, stringless and of good quality; color bright yellow; seed white, much mottled brown. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Cabbage, or Crystal White Wax. A very beautiful, distinct, and desirable variety, producing pods of good size. Color waxy white and almost transparent; stringless, crisp, tender and of rich flavor. The pods develop quickly, but mature slowly and remain in condition for table use longer than any other variety. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$20.

POLE, or CORNFIELD BEAN

These are much stronger growers than Bush Beans and require good, strong stakes. They give a much greater yield than Bush Beans, but being more tender, should never be planted before May in this section.

Use poles about 8 feet long and set firmly 4 feet apart each way. Plant five to eight Beans in a hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants in a hill. They are sometimes planted in the hills of field corn.

Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder. The most popular green-podded climbing, or corn-hill Bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long; very slender, decidedly curved; slightly stringy, tender and good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

White Kentucky Wonder. A very early, white-seeded variety. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round, slender and straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color dark green. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Striped Creaseback Scotia, or Nancy Davis. Plants large, compact; vigorous grower; pods about 7 inches long, almost straight or slightly bent backward at the end, round, well filled, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$20.

Lazy Wife. A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight, flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine-grained, attractive and of excellent quality; color medium green. Dry Beans round and white. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Will mature in
70 to 90 days

Prolific Bush Lima. A very good, medium-sized Bush Bean, larger than the Henderson Bush and not as large as the Burpee's Bush. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Burpee's Fordhook Bush Lima. A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market-gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing four or five large, oval-shaped, very thick white Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The original well-known small Bush Lima. It is earlier, a larger yielder, and of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

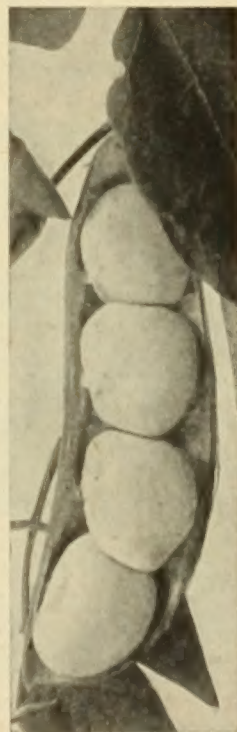
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Of enormous size, eight days earlier than the old Burpee's Bush Lima, and the Beans are larger and thicker. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. \$20.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Will mature in
70 to 90 days

Wyatt's Improved Pole Lima. Much larger than the small Lima and earlier and much more prolific than the large white Lima Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Small White Pole Lima. Also known as small Lima or "Sieva" Bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. This variety is a continuous bearer and furnishes the most tender and delicious Beans for the table. It's very prolific and a hardy grower for "butter Beans" in the South. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., postpaid; not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.25, 60 lbs. (bus.), \$12, 100 lbs. \$19.



Henderson's Bush
Lima Beans

NOTICE. In the cental system, which we have adopted this season for Peas, Beans and Corn, 1 pound is equivalent to 1 pint, 2 pounds are equivalent to 1 quart, and 7 pounds are equivalent to 1 gallon, approximately. You can easily figure the quantity by the quantities sown previous seasons. All varieties of Peas, Beans and Corn are figured in this way.

BEETS

Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row; about 7 pounds will sow an acre. Will mature in 40 to 60 days

For very early crop, the seed should be sown in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past, transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired for medium, early, or late crop, in drills, covering 1 inch, and plants thinned to 6 to 8 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. The old standard table Beet. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1., postpaid.

Crimson Globe. Early; rich crimson; perfect globe; smooth and clean. Very attractive, and a general favorite. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid; by express, lb. \$1.15.

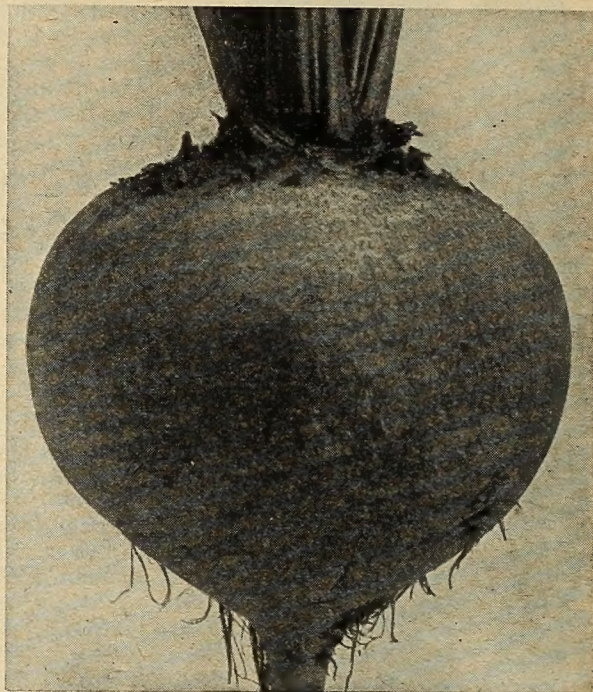
Detroit Dark Red. Here is a Beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe-shaped, with small tops and tap-roots, very smooth and of dark blood-red color. The quality is fine, and for canning purposes it has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid; by express, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

Extra-Early Eclipse. An early variety, with small top and medium-sized, round, bright, deep red roots. Flesh bright red, zoned pinkish white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Extra-Early Egyptian. One of the very earliest, with small tops; roots flat and moderately thick, very dark red; flesh dark purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood-Red. Roots long, penetrating the soil deeply, but seldom growing more than 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. Very early strain of the old standard Egyptian; small tops, good shape; popular with the truckers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10, postpaid; by express, lb. \$1.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row

Giant Lucullus. The Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet is prepared for the table in the same manner as spinach; sometimes, however, the midrib is prepared like asparagus. Seed planted early in the spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made in 24 days and continued all summer, as you can cut right down to the ground, and new shoots will soon spring up and make a fast growth, while those plants which are allowed to grow on without any cutting will make large curly leaves, with thick, light-colored mid-ribs, which are delicious when cooked and served like asparagus. You should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.



Swiss Chard

MANGEL-WURZELS

Mangel-Wurzel, also called Stock Beet, or Cow Beet, is a very large Beet, growing mostly above the ground, and all stock eats it greedily.

Plow the soil for it deeply, and in May or June plant six Mangel seed to the foot, in 2- to 3-foot rows, later thinning to a 10-inch row, and an acre requires five to six pounds. When a light frost has occurred, lift the roots, store in pits or cellars, and the Mangels are soon ready for feeding.

Long Red. A large, long variety, grown for stock-feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose-colored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

Sow seed in a bed during June or July. When large enough to move, transplant in the open ground 18 inches apart in the row. The cultivation and handling is in every respect similar to that given cabbage. Matures in about 125 days.

The "Sprouts" resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Beet-Tops. Be sure to sow a row of Beet seed for "Tops." There is nothing more delicious than Beet Tops cooked like spinach, when young and served in the same way. Eclipse is a good variety for this purpose. Sow thickly.



Wyatt's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterward thinning to the proper distance in the row, or to one plant in the hill. Cabbage produces heads in 75 to 130 days.

Cabbage seed by freight or express, except where noted, 5 lbs. at \$3.25 per lb., 10 lbs. at \$2.75 per lb., 100 lbs. at \$2.65 per lb.

Wyatt's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Long recognized as the best early marketable Cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in coldframes, pleases the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality, Long Island grown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, ppd.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but the pointed head is fully one-half larger. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Winnigstadt. Medium early, for either early or late use. Heads hard, fine-grained, and cone-shaped. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Henderson's Succession. This recently introduced variety, which originated on Long Island, we regard as valuable an acquisition as the famous Early Drumhead, but produces heads of very much larger size. Whether for an early, medium, or late crop, it is equally as valuable. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Autumn King, or World Beater. Heads large, solid, good quality, and keep well. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Early Drumhead. A good second early for the home-garden; large, round, very solid head. This we consider the best for following Charleston Wakefield; it matures about 10 days later. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Early Flat Dutch. Medium early, large, flat, solid heads. A reliable and popular variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A popular winter Cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will give enough plants for an acre

For early spring Cabbage, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough, transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving about 15 inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as 12 inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in coldframes in December, or in a gentle hotbed the last of February. Give plenty of air at proper times, in order to harden the plants, and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For winter Cabbage, sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late Cabbage should be set 3 feet apart and not less than 18 inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential, especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more

Large Late Drumhead. Heads are solid and have few loose leaves, thus allowing of planting closely in the field, and thereby increasing the number of heads produced. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The largest solid-heading Savoy; has the rich flavor of the Cauliflower. The plants are strong and vigorous, and withstand the ravages of the Cabbage worm better than other sorts. This is the best for market-gardeners, as it will produce larger heads than any other kind of Savoy Cabbage. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Red Rock. The largest and surest heading red winter Cabbage, and the sort most generally planted by gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6, postpaid.

Copenhagen Market. This excellent variety from Denmark will command the attention of those who grow for early market, as well as private growers who desire an extra-early, round-headed Cabbage which can be depended upon for making large solid heads at an early season. The heads are grown upon a short stem, are solid and large in size, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, with light green leaves of good quality. It is the largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

All Seasons. The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top, and ready to market nearly as early as Early Drumhead, while considerably larger in size. It is called All Seasons because it is as good for autumn or winter as for early summer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed is grown on contract for us by the most reliable growers on Long Island

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE, PE-TSAI

Pe-Tsai. A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling Cos Lettuce, or probably more like Swiss Chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like Cabbage, and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like Cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of Cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white, whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender. Pe-Tsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food. It is easy to grow, but should be grown in a cool season, as it runs to seed in hot and dry weather. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Chinese Cabbage,
Pe-Tsai**CELERY**

One ounce will sow about 100 feet and produce about 4,000 plants; 8 ounces to set 1 acre

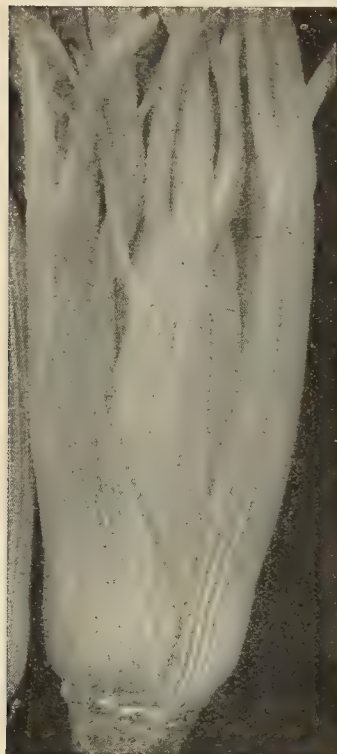
Sow seed in February, March, or April, in rows of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of a spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as Celery germinates very slowly. When 4 inches high, cut tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from June to September, in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in row. Matures from 120 to 160 days.

Winter Queen. The best winter Celery. It blanches easily, has a crisp, nutty flavor, is hardy and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

Giant Pascal. Thick, solid stalk, golden hearts; blanches quickly; keeps well and is of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

White Plume. One of the best for early use; handsome; good quality; blanches easily. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

Golden Self-blanching. Not so early as the White Plume, but is of a heavier and more compact growth. Its stalks are thick, crisp, and brittle. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50.



Golden Self-blanching Celery

¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Chantenay. Suited to either garden or field culture. It makes a good yield and is often used for stock feed. It has a medium-size top, small neck, stump root and a broad, thick shoulder. The roots are of an orange color, and the flesh is of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange. This is one of the most popular sorts for table use; there-

fore it is especially recommended to home gardeners. The roots are long, smooth, and tapering. The flesh is very tender and crisp and of a beautiful orange color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.



Danvers Carrots



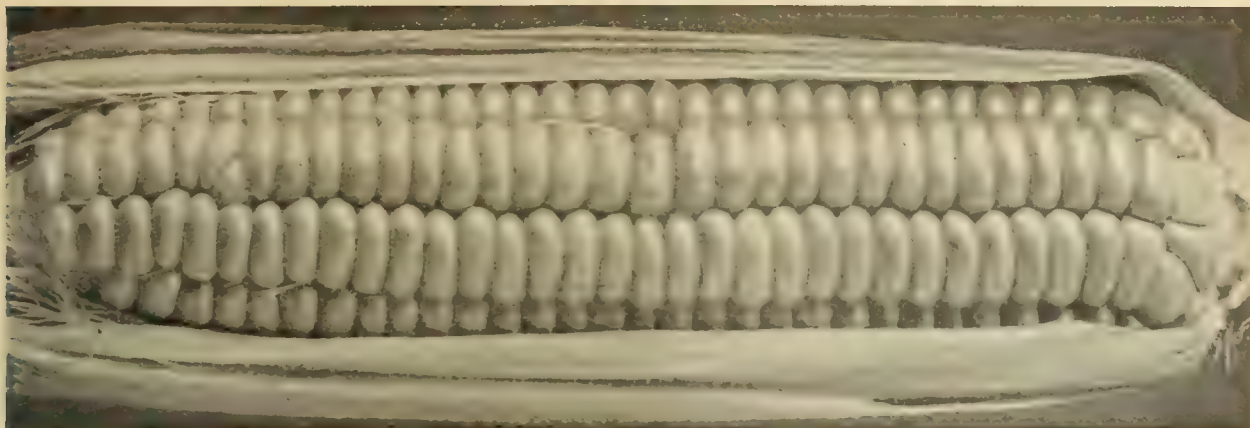
Early Snowball Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants

Early Snowball. An extremely early dwarf variety, producing magnificent white heads in 90 days. The plants make a compact growth, with short outside leaves, and produce heads of medium size. Well suited for hotbed culture. Pkt. 20 cts., ¼oz. \$1.25.

The sowing of cheap or spurious seeds is a most serious and unprofitable investment



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

SWEET or SUGAR CORN

One-half pound will plant 150 feet of row; 10 pounds to the acre

Plant 5 or 6 grains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, in hills rounded up with the hoe, 3 feet apart, in rows 3 feet apart. When plants are 4 inches high pull out all but two plants to the hill. For very early Corn, the hardiest and earliest varieties can be planted the latter part of March, if the weather is mild, but Sweet Corn should not be planted until April, or until the spring weather opens and the ground gets warm, as it has a tendency to rot in the ground if planted too early or during a continued cold or rainy spell of weather. It should be planted at intervals of every two weeks until July or August, so as to have Corn for use during the entire season. Roasting ears in 60 to 80 days.

For table use the Sweet Corns are far and away ahead of all other varieties. While they cannot be planted quite as early as the first of the Field Corns, their quality is so superior that no garden should be without a good planting of early and late varieties. Good prices can always be obtained, and the crop is a very profitable one for the market gardener.

Golden Bantam. The earliest and best of Sugar Corns. It is golden color and delicious flavor, with the sweetness of honey; can be planted earlier than the other varieties of true Sweet Corn, as it is very hardy. The stalks are dwarf in habit, growing about 4 feet high, producing two or three good ears, 5 to 6 inches long, well set from the ground. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.

Country Gentleman. Considered one of the best quality Sweet Corns for table use and canning. Has long, deep grains, and yields two to four ears to the stalk. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard and best-known Sweet Corn. Ears 8 inches long, 10- to 20-rowed, with very deep, sweet grains. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid.

Improved Adams' Early. An improvement on the old Adams Early, being nearly one-third larger and almost as early. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 30 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$7; 60 cts. per doz. ears.

Adams' Early. While not a Sugar Corn, is a tender white Corn for the table; can be planted earlier and will be ready in 60 days. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 30 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6; 60 cts. per doz. ears.

Snowflake. This variety is some later than the Adams' Early, but it is far superior to it in size and quality. It is what we would call a second early.

It is larger than Trucker's Favorite, but not quite so early. The stalks grow large and vigorous, bearing several large, well-filled ears. The grains are rather large, deep, and pure white. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 75 cts., postpaid.

Trucker's Favorite. A splendid early white Corn, coming in directly after Adams' Early, but much larger; has a deep white, soft grain. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 30 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$7; 60 cts. per doz. ears.

Garden Corn on Ear. For seed purposes. Extra-fine ears. Will average about 60 cts. per doz. ears.

POP-CORN

Queen's Golden. Stalks grow 6 feet high, with large ears produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly 1 inch. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.

White Rice. The most popular and widely known variety. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.

Red Beauty. A prolific variety with deep red ears. Pops white. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 10 lbs. \$2.

Pop-Corn for Popping. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 90 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$15. If wanted by mail, add 5 cents per pound for postage.

BROCCOLI *One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants*

Similar to cauliflower, but taller, and the heads more divided, stands greater extremes of temperature, and is better adapted for fall planting. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Cultivate like cauliflower.

Early White Cape. The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous, and easily grown. Pkt. 10 cts.

CORN SALAD *One ounce will sow about 150 feet of drill*

Large-seeded. Sow in the early spring in rows 12 inches apart and repeat as desired for succession. May be sown in September, if protected. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.

For Stock Feeding, besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangel-Wurzel or Stock Beets

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills;
2 pounds will plant an acre

An early crop of Cucumbers can be had each year by starting the seed in pots, boxes, or on a piece of sod so they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For outside planting, the ground should be prepared and put in good condition and the seed should be planted about the latter part of April or the first of May



Klondyke Cucumber

in this particular latitude. The seeds should not be planted more than an inch deep and in hills slightly raised above the ground, about 4 feet apart each way. It is advisable to mix the soil with well-rotted stable manure, being careful not to put too much manure in the hills. We also recommend planting about two to three times as much seed as you would for any other crop and then thin out or pull out the plants, as the insects attack the vines which are the weakest, leaving about three or four strong vines to each hill. The ground should by all means be kept free from weeds and the fruit should be gathered and not allowed to ripen on the vine, as this reduces the production. The Cucumbers are ready for use about two months after planting.

Early Green Cluster. The fruits are of slender form and most desirable for pickling. They are very prolific, and frequently set in clusters of two and three. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue long in bearing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Fortune. An extra-early Cucumber of the White Spine type. Very productive; fruits 8 inches long, slightly tapering. Flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

Improved Long Green. Well-known table sort, 12 to 14 inches long; slender, more tapering toward the stem end; color dark green; flesh white and firm. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Arlington White Spine. One of the earliest and most productive of the White Spine family; true to type and uniform. Fruits about 7 inches long, rounded at both ends and of bright, deep green color. A very popular sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Green Prolific. Very prolific; especially recommended for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Davis Perfect. This Cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home- and market-gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.45, postpaid.

Gherkin, or Burr. Small, prickly; used for pickles only. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

Klondyke. A desirable dark green White Spine. Excellent strain of White Spine, remarkable for the uniformly dark green skin of its shapely fruits. Its good qualities are its extreme earliness and prolificness. Very hardy, resisting unfavorable weather conditions and is a good size for slicing. It is also quite firm when small and is excellent for pickling. A most prolific bearing sort. Matures in 60 days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Wyatt's Oak City Collection of Cucumbers: 1 pkt. each of any 6 varieties on this page, postpaid, for 25 cts.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular southern vegetables and largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil, and withstands insect attacks better.

Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July, and August, transplanted a foot apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. They make a most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter, and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage. Ready for use in about 75 days.

North Carolina Short-Stem. A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has a short stem; large spreading leaves; very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid; by express, lb. \$1.15.

Cabbage Collard. Called "Cabbage Collard" because of its close bunching habit and general re-

semblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; by express, lb. 80 cts.

True Georgia, or Southern. The well-known and popular Collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Should have a place in every southern garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid; by express, lb. 80 cts.

FOR GARDEN PESTS and plant diseases, the use of insecticides, etc., is imperative. For Liquids, Dust Compounds, Sprayers, etc., see pages 46, 47 and 48.



Black Beauty Eggplant

EGGPLANT

One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants;
1/4 pound will sow an acre

Sow seed in hotbeds during March, and when 3 inches high transplant into small pots or otherwise. Plant outdoors after the weather has become permanently warm. The rows should be 3 feet apart and the plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Hoe frequently to keep soil loose and fine. Matures in about 120 days.

Black Beauty. While the Eggplant is naturally tender, the plants of this variety are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of rich purplish black, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. Entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired, and the fruits are solid, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts., 1/4 lb. \$2, lb. \$7.

New York Improved Purple. A general favorite. Fruits large, oval; color a splendid dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.50.

WE WILL HAVE EGGPLANT PLANTS IN SEASON

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow about
200 feet of drill

Green Curled. An attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter. Has fine-cut leaves, giving it a mossy appearance. Sow in August in 18-inch drill, and later thin plants to 1 foot apart; when large, tie up outer leaves to blanch. In dry seasons give plenty of water. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

GOURDS

Nest-Egg. The small, white fruits of this variety resemble exactly in color, form and size the eggs of hens. When properly dried, these fruits are light and durable. As they do not crack and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the best of nest-eggs. Grown on a trellis, the vine serves as an ornamental screen. They should not be grown in very rich soil, or fruits will become too large for nest-eggs. They are useful also for stocking darning. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE

One ounce will produce about 300 plants. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast; 4 to 5 pounds in drills

Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowings; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15 to October 15, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter.

Spring, or Smooth. Hardy, quick-growing; best for spring sowing. Sow 10 pounds to the acre broadcast, or 4 to 5 pounds in drills. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts., postpaid.

Early Curled Siberian. A standard winter variety; bright green, curled leaves, with purple tinge. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

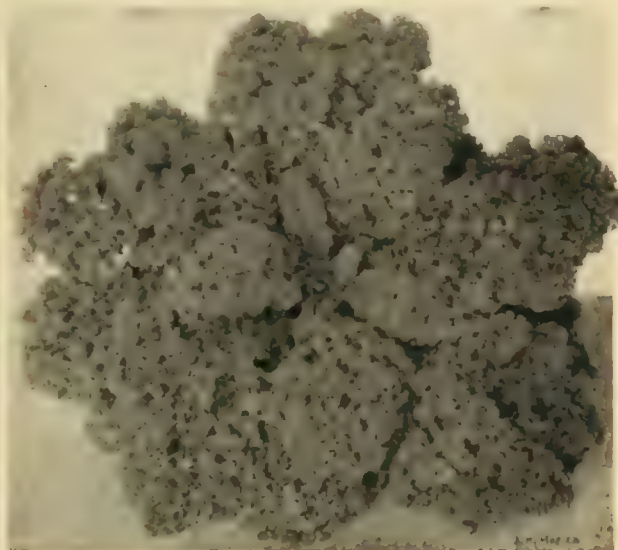
Green Curled Scotch. Very popular for shipping. Light green; nicely curled. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1/4 lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50, ppd.

KOHLRABI

One ounce will sow 200
feet of drill

A peculiar vegetable, belonging to the cabbage family and forming a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is used in the same manner as turnips. For garden cultivation give same treatment as cabbage. Sow in June or July for fall use. Ready to use in 60 days.

Early White Vienna. A very satisfactory variety, of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.



Early Curled Siberian Kale

LEEK

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Similar to onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but does not form a thick bulb. Sow seed early as possible, half an inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants 6 inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach the stems, or plant in a trench like celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may also be sown in September and transplanted in spring.

Large Flag. Well-known and popular variety; hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENING FROM A TO Z

A valuable book by Adolph Kruhm. The discussion of each vegetable is practical and complete, from sowing seeds to what kinds to grow in different soils and sections. About 300 pages, more than 200 photographic reproductions, and 32 four-color illustrations. Bound in cloth, \$2 postpaid.

LETTUCE

READY TO CUT IN
45 TO 85 DAYS

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants; 8 ounces enough plants to set out an acre

To raise the best of Lettuce, rich soil with plenty of humus is needed, and we particularly recommend that it be planted after clover, whenever possible. North Carolina truckers treat the head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the seed the last week of September in beds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and setting the plants in the open field during November. Shelter from the wind is of such immense advantage that if no natural windbreaks are available it pays handsomely to provide artificial ones made from corn-stalks or cheap lumber. For the family garden, seed may be sown as late as October in a warm, sheltered bed, protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw, or it may be transplanted into coldframes to head during the winter. For a succession, sow in beds from the last of March to the middle of May, covering the seed thinly as directed, but taking care to firm the surface. For several years Lettuce has been in great demand during November and December, and large quantities are now grown for that market, the seeds being drilled from the middle of July to the middle of September in 10-inch rows on beds 4 feet wide at the rate of five pounds to the acre, and thinned to 9 inches when large enough.

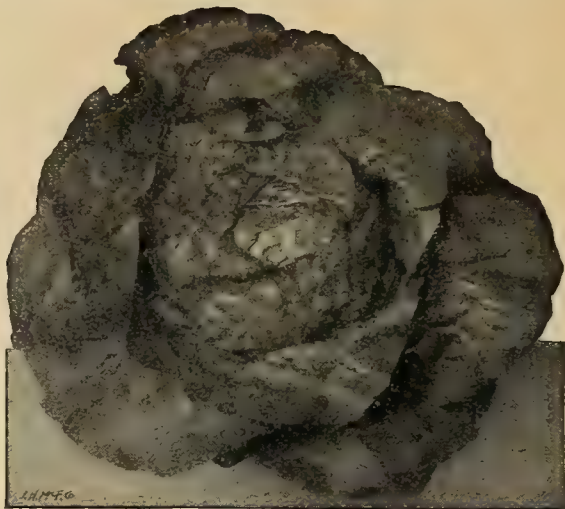
Unrivalled. An improvement on the Big Boston, possessing all the good qualities of this kind; large size and attractive color. Its additional value lies in the fact that it can be sown almost the whole year round. It resists heat remarkably well; is crisp and solid when other sorts become tough and flabby under the same conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer Lettuces. Large, solid, sure header, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

White Paris Cos. One of the best celery Lettuces. Forms large, light green, solid, well-folded head; of upright growth, and esteemed for its crispness and mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Big Boston. Very popular for outside culture as well as coldframe forcing. The heads are large and compact; leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish brown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; heads up loose and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Big Boston Lettuce

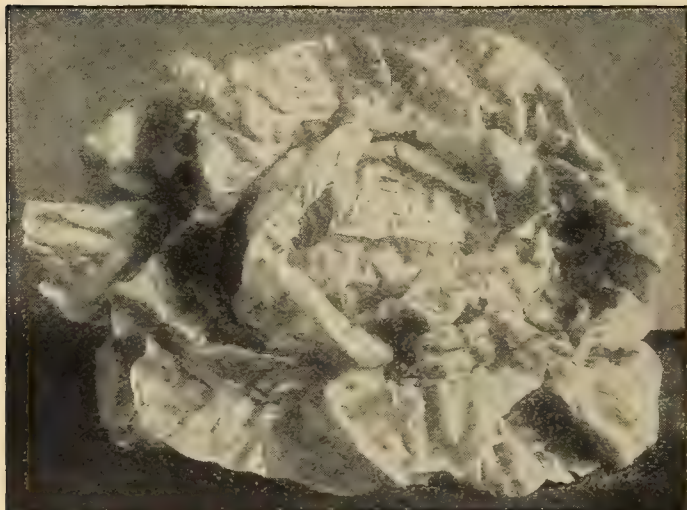
Grand Rapids. Of highest merit as a forcing variety. Owing to its peculiar upright habit of growth, it economizes in bench-room, and in a short time produces a mass of beautifully frilled leaves of quality for the table or for shipping. It is also an attractive and desirable variety for growing outside in the home-garden and steadily growing in favor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Wayahead. It is not only earlier than May King and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a rich, buttery yellow. Wayahead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Mignonette. A solid header; leaves broad, excessively blistered, crumpled, and twisted. The best variety for the southern home-garden. Quality excellent, tender, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Early White Cabbage. An old, standard cabbage-heading sort. Head globular, large and well blanched; leaves broad, blistered and crisp; color medium green, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

New York Improved. Also called "Los Angeles" and "Wonderful." Plants of extra-large growth, producing closely folded heads of immense size. The inner portion is beautifully blanched; outer leaves a deep, rich green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Wayahead Lettuce

We would call special attention to our lists of Farm Seeds, including Grasses, Clovers, Alfalfa, Wheat, Oats, etc., which will be found further on in this catalogue. These are all of the very highest quality, and we heartily recommend them to our farmer friends.

IN WARM WEATHER LETTUCE SHOULD BE SHADED AND GIVEN PLENTY OF WATER

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre

Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slaked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. Matures in about 90 days.

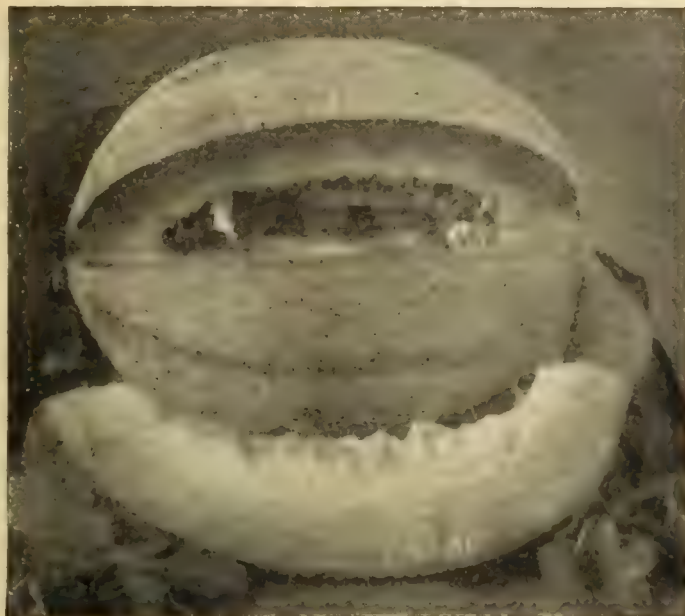
Genuine Rocky Ford Netted Gem. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with heavy gray netting. Flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$12.50, postpaid.

Delicious Gold-Lined Rocky Ford. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs, and is heavily netted over entire melon. The melon is thick-meated, fine-grained and sweet; color green, with gold margin next to the seed cavity. Our claim for this melon is its uniform shape, size, and very superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid. See illustration on front cover.

Extra-Early Hackensack. An early melon, flattened at the end, roughly netted, thick flesh and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Banana. Long, shaped like a banana; has a most delicious odor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Honey Dew. This new melon is entirely distinct from any other variety, and has taken front rank in popularity wherever used. Fruit of good size, weighing six to twelve pounds each, round to oval in shape. The smooth skin is a dull white when ripe; the flesh is crisp and delicious, very sweet and juicy, possessing the sweetness of honey and the freshness of the morning dew. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Rocky Ford Netted Gem Muskmelon

Knight. About a week earlier than the Rocky Ford; of uniform size, with thick, green flesh, of splendid flavor and appearance. A favorite market variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Eden Gem. The real true money-making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Emerald Gem. No melon is more delicious. It is of good size and deep emerald-green in color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick and sweet. It is a good sort for either home- or market-garden. Don't fail to grow a few for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Hoodoo. As a Muskmelon for the private garden, this variety will surely please all who plant it. The vines make a strong and vigorous growth, which enables them to withstand disease and produce an abundant crop of the most delicious melons one can imagine. The melons are not large, but of convenient size, and present a fine appearance. The rind and flesh at blossom end are very firm; the skin is thickly netted, and the flesh is rich, deep orange color, fine-grained and of remarkable sweetness. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Knight Muskmelon

It is money in your pocket to buy your seeds from a reliable house

MELON PESTS. Watch out for the cutworms, aphids and blight. Use Paris Green mixed with bran for cutworms; Black-Leaf 40 for Aphids and Bordeaux Mixture for blight.

WATERMELON

*One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills;
2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre in hills*

A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep, from April to June, in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered. Matures in about 110 days.

Excel. This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to southern conditions, and as a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit. A heavy cropper. It is a large, long dark green melon with faint stripes—a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid. A wonderful medium-early shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Duke Jones, or Jumbo. Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. A medium-sized melon; medium early and exceedingly sweet; oblong in form, slightly tapering toward stem. Rind very green; flesh very bright, rich red, and ripens nearly to the rind. A delicious variety that is very popular. White-seeded. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

Tom Watson. A medium-early, long, green melon; thin, but tough rind, which makes it the best market and shipping variety. Flesh is bright red, firm, and very sweet. Has taken the lead over all other shipping melons, and sells for the highest prices in the northern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.



Kleckley Sweets Watermelons

Early Dark Icing. The melons are medium-sized, nearly round; dark green rind, thin and brittle. As an early melon for family or nearby market, it has no equal. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

The Jackson. An old variety but still very popular in many sections. Early; long, pale green melons; very tender; crimson flesh, unusually sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c., postpaid.

Florida Favorite. Oblong, of fair size. Rind tough, dark green, irregular stripes; flesh bright red, fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 90c., ppd.

Pride of Georgia. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake. This melon, known also as the "Striped Gypsy," is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick, while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is particularly handsome, and can be shipped as far as any other kind. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

Irish Grey. A superb melon equal to or better than Tom Watson. This combination melon is equally as good for shipping as for home use and has attained great popularity on its merits. It is a melon you will like. The flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. The thin but tough rind is a mottled greenish gray, entirely distinct. Vines are very vigorous, healthy and produce fine melons through a long season. Matures in 85 days. The melon worthy of a trial. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Pride of Georgia Watermelon

**SOUTHERN-GROWN WATERMELON SEED PRODUCES THE BEST MELONS IN THE WORLD.
OUR SEED IS THE BEST SOUTHERN-GROWN**

MARTYNIA

The seed-pods are used for pickling when gathered young and tender. Sow in open ground in May, in hills 3 feet apart each way, or in a hotbed, and afterward transplant. If once planted in the garden, voluntary plants are likely to spring up the following year from scattered seeds.

Proboscidea. Large size, with long horns. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.

MUSTARD One ounce will sow about 75 feet of drill

Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about 1 foot apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

Southern Giant Curled. This is the best known and most popular variety. It grows rapidly and produces an abundant crop of "greens" or salad. The leaves are large and curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Ostrich Plume. Delicious as well as ornamental. The leaves resemble ostrich plumes, hence the name. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Chinese Broad-leaved. Makes a large and tender growth for greens, without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row; 8 pounds to an acre

Sow seed when ground is warm, 1 inch deep, a few inches apart, in rows 3 to 5 feet apart. Thin plants to 18 to 24 inches apart. Until plants are almost grown, cultivate frequently and not very deeply. Pick young pods every day to keep plants bearing. Ready to use in 70 days.

Perkins Mammoth-podded. Very productive. Pods intense green, 8 to 10 inches long; superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

White Velvet. Pods large, round, white and smooth and very abundant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

Dwarf Prolific. Plants small, but very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

Tall Green. Long pods; grows 4 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.



Tall Green Okra

ONION One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds will plant an acre

To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hotbed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose-quill, transplant 4 to 5 inches apart in 12- to 18-inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles it.

GROWING ONION SETS: To grow Onion Sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths.

Prizetaker. A large-growing yellowish brown variety. The flesh is white, fine-grained, and, like all Spanish Onions, is mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.65, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield. The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good Onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.85, postpaid.

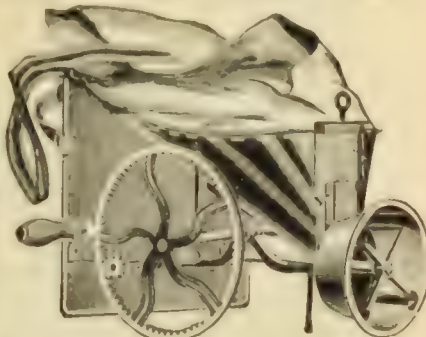
Large Red Wethersfield



Cahoon Seed Sower

will sow any kind of seeds that are to be sown broadcast, and will do it better than you can by hand, much faster and more evenly. You can average 4 to 6 acres an hour with a Cahoon. No experience necessary—just follow directions.

Postpaid, \$5.25. By express, \$5.





Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, and the fall as well as in spring. One pound equals about 1 quart.

Silverskin. Lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Yellow Danvers. Lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Red Wethersfield. Lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Extra-Early White Pearl. Recommended for fall planting. Lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts.), 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

White Multiplier. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.50.

Yellow Potato. Qt. 40 cts., pk. \$1.75.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

ONION, continued

White Silverskin, or Portugal. A large, early white Onion, noted for its mild flavor and good keeping qualities. The bulbs grow large, are pure white, and are quite in demand on the market. It is one of the best keepers among the early Onions, and is often used for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This is a handsome globe-shaped Onion. It is a great favorite with market gardeners and commercial growers. Very productive and a good keeper. The bulbs grow large, of globe shape and have a clear yellow color. The flesh is crisp and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.65, postpaid.

Extra-Early White Pearl. The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white Onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large Onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.65, postpaid.

ONION SETS

Bushel prices quoted on request

Plant 4 inches apart, in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in the fall as well as in spring. One pound equals about 1 quart.



Onion Sets

PARSNIPS

One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill

Sow seed during the early spring in a rich soil, drilling them in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart, and not over 1 inch deep. Later thin plants to 6 inches apart, and give frequent shallow cultivation.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown. The best variety for table use and for the market. It is early and productive. The roots are long, smooth, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow a 150-foot drill

Parsley is easily grown, only it takes several weeks for it to come up, hence the ground where it is sown is often covered with weeds or dug over with the belief that the seed is no good. Seed may be soaked several hours in warm water before sowing, which will hasten germination. Sow it early in the spring in rows a foot apart. It can also be used to border beds, making a very pretty effect. A few plants can be taken up in the fall and put in pots or boxes in a sunny window and will continue to furnish leaves for flavoring or garnishing throughout the winter.

Moss Curled. A very fine strain, with beautiful foliage; useful for all purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, ppd.

Plain. Hardy and vigorous grower; not so mild as the above. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

GARDEN, or ENGLISH PEAS

One pound will sow about 100 feet of row; about 100 pounds will sow an acre

The extra-early or smooth varieties are very hardy, and can be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be cultivated, while the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later. Peas thrive best when planted in light, rich, loamy soil. Plant in rows about 3 feet apart, and cover 3 to 4 inches. Keep well cultivated until 6 inches high, then stake the tall-growing varieties with brush. Peas should be planted at intervals of two weeks to give a continuous crop. Ready to use in 60 to 80 days.

Wyatt's Selected Extra-Early. The earliest, hardiest, and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth Pea, therefore can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about 30 inches high. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.30, postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

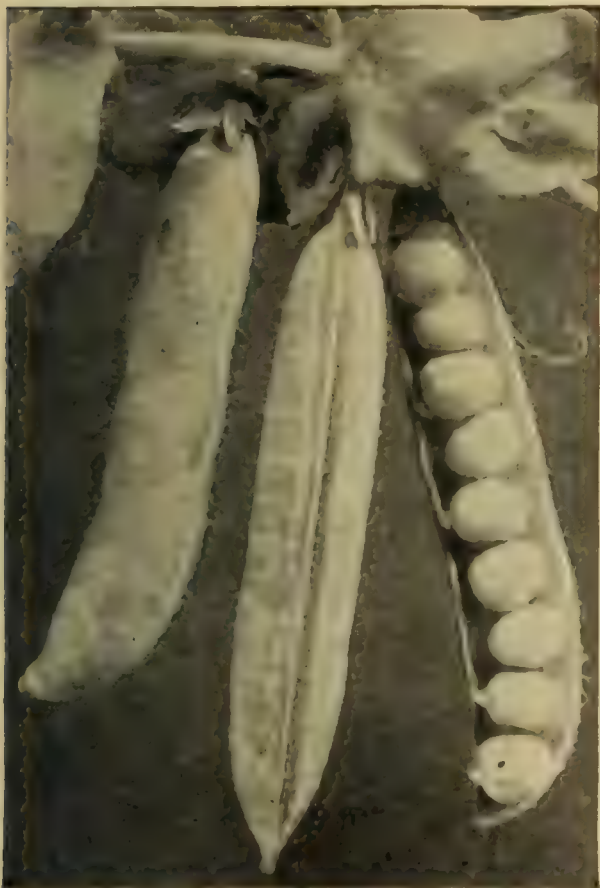
First and Best. An extra-early smooth Pea, which is hardy and produces well. The vines grow to a height of about 2½ feet and bear straight, round pods about 2½ inches in length and blunt at the ends. A good variety for early planting. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Gradus, or Prosperity. We consider this the best Pea in the world for the home-garden and the local market. It is not an extra-early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about 3 feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about 4 inches in length. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Alaska. This is a standard variety for market gardeners and widely used in the home-gardens. Vines attain a height of about 30 inches. Pods are about 2½ inches long, straight, round and well filled. Seed rather small, round, slightly dented and of a green color. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 2 lbs. 70 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25.



Gradus Peas



Alaska Peas

Improved Dark Green Telephone. Productive, sugary; pods contain six or seven Peas; late. Height 4 feet. One of the most popular sorts for main crop. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts. (postpaid, 40 cts.); by express or freight, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$12.

Premium Gem. A favorite early dwarf Pea; bears well; good quality. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts. (postpaid, 40 cts.); by express or freight, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$12.

Bliss Everbearing. A good variety that continues in bearing a long time. A general favorite. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts. (postpaid, 40 cts.); by express or freight, 5 lbs. \$1.30, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Large White Marrowfat. This is a late Pea, very hardy and a vigorous grower. The pods are of good size and usually contain five or six Peas of good quality, but not of as high flavor as the regular garden Peas. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., postpaid; by freight or express, 100 lbs. \$20.

PLEASE NOTE

As required by the United States Food Administration, Peas, Beans and Garden Corn will hereafter be sold by weight (pounds, etc.), instead of by measure (pints, quarts, pecks, bushels), as formerly used. This may be a little confusing at first, but as soon as all of us become accustomed to the change it will no doubt be found far preferable to the old system. The quantity by weight as compared to the quantity by measure is about as follows:

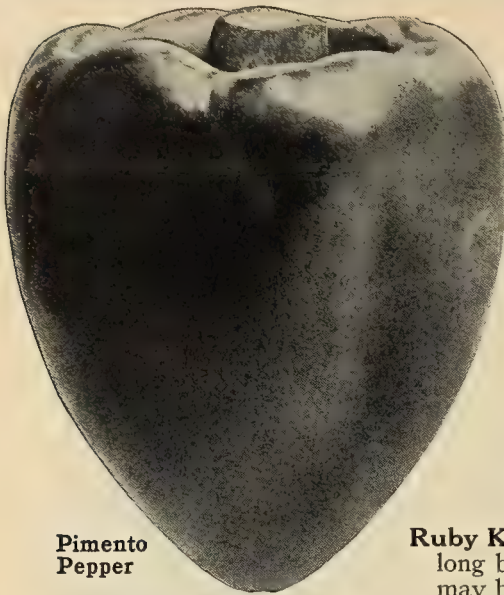
1 lb. equals about 1 pt.	10 lbs. equal about 5 qts.
2 lbs. equal about 1 qt.	15 lbs. equal about 1 pk.
5 lbs. equal about 2½ qts.	60 lbs. equal about 1 bus.

We have a complete stock of Sprayers, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Blue Stone, and Paris Green

PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants

Sow in hotbed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2- to 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. Matures in about 130 days.



Pimento Pepper



Chinese Giant Pepper

Ruby King. One of the most popular of the large varieties, 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Spanish Mammoth, or Sweet Mountain. A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits, often 4 to 5 inches across; mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45, lb. \$5.35, postpaid.

Chinese Giant. Measures 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich glossy scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 55 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85, lb. \$7.10, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. Very hot; both green and ripe fruits are used for pickling; dry for use in winter. Fruits 3 to 4 inches long and borne profusely. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Pimento. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked, can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine. Smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant and continuous bearer till frost. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

Red Chili. Small, thin, coral-red and very hot. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

PUMPKIN

One ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; for an acre in hills, 2 to 3 pounds

Plant from May to July, 1 inch deep in hills 8 feet apart each way, and cultivate frequently until the vines get a strong growth. Matures in 70 to 90 days.

Green-striped Cushaw. Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green; flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet. Very productive and popular in the southern states. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Yellow Cushaw Crookneck. Grows to a medium size; color light yellow, and is the best variety for table use. Should have a place in every home-garden and is also an excellent market sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Cornfield, or Big Tom. Generally used for planting in corn for stock feeding, and also for making pies. Fruit rather oblong, flattened at the ends; often 15 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Large Cheese. Large, round, flattened fruit; much ribbed and creamy buff in color; flesh yellow and very deep. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.10, postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Pear-shaped; thick white flesh. Fine for Southern gardens. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Small Sugar. Fruit small, round, flattened at the ends, slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange-yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality. An old variety that is still largely planted because of its delicious quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

King of the Mammoths. This variety, often called "Jumbo," is recommended to all who wish to grow large Pumpkins for exhibitions or their own gratification, as it attains an extraordinary size under the right conditions. Specimens have been grown weighing over 100 pounds, and the quality is excellent. Any one endeavoring to raise exhibition Pumpkins should see that the vines have ample space for growth, and each vine should be limited to one Pumpkin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Large Cheese Pumpkin

SELECTED SEED POTATOES

NORTHERN-GROWN STOCK, SELECTED AND GROWN SPECIALLY FOR SEED PURPOSES

Prices of Potatoes are subject to market changes, and are forwarded by express or freight as directed, purchaser paying charges. We assume no risk on Potatoes, and ship strictly on purchaser's responsibility. Sacks contain 2½ bushels.

One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills; 10 bushels are required for an acre

Good, well-drained, fibrous loam will produce Potatoes under right climatic conditions. For early Potatoes, which mature eight to ten weeks from planting, the soil must be rich. Potatoes are planted at various times—both early and late. Cut the tubers so there will be two to three eyes to each piece. Plant in hills or rows about 3 feet apart and from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Spray the leaves of the young plants with a bordeaux-arsenate-of-lead mixture as a protection against blight and attacks of beetles.

Irish Cobbler. Extremely early—a world-wide favorite. It is a most excellent extra-early variety, producing plump, handsome tubers of good size and excellent quality. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white, with a clean, smooth, white skin with strong well-developed eyes slightly indented. In quality they are excellent, always cooking dry and mealy. Splendid keepers, and a first-class sort worth the attention of all Potato growers. Matures in 80 days. Lb. 35 cts., 3 lbs. 90 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, not prepaid, pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$9.

True Early Rose. The Early Rose is the old standard early Potato; rosy blush skin; white flesh; productive and of excellent flavor; a fine keeper. A standard variety that has been popular for years. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$8.75.

Bliss Early Red Triumph. This beautiful variety combines the productiveness of the Carman with the good qualities of the early Rose. It is an extra-early variety. The tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness, and fine quality make it one of the best extra-early market varieties, especially for the South. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$8.75.



Green Mountain Potatoes

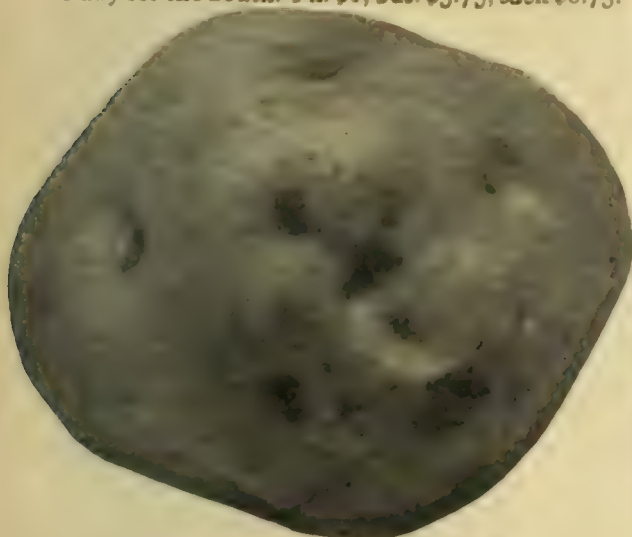
Spalding's No. 4 Rose. A popular and large-yielding early variety, coming in a little later than the regular Early Rose, but ordinarily gives larger yields and better crop results. It makes a large-sized round Potato with an attractive pinkish skin, is of good keeping and shipping qualities, and is excellently adapted for growing either for early or late crop. From the reports of our customers who have grown this, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most satisfactory and profitable variety. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$8.75.

Green Mountain. A large, handsome, pure white Potato for main or late crop; a prolific yielder and invariably of fine table quality, cooking dry and mealy. It has largely superseded other varieties for late plantings; is also one of the best varieties for main crop, maturing about two weeks later than the Irish Cobbler. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$8.75.

Improved Peachblow. An old favorite for late planting; skin slightly tinged with pink; of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock of these Potatoes is superior to the old Peachblow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peachblow Potato is one of the most dependable late-cropping varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat better than other kinds. Very popular all throughout the South. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.75, sack \$8.75.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Norton Yam, and other leading varieties, all strong healthy plants that will grow. 45 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.



Bliss Early Red Triumph Potato

COLD STORAGE POTATOES. We will have a nice stock of Seed Potatoes kept in cold storage for late planting. Write for prices in June or July.

RADISH

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds, 1 acre. Ready for market in 25 to 45 days

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hotbeds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September.

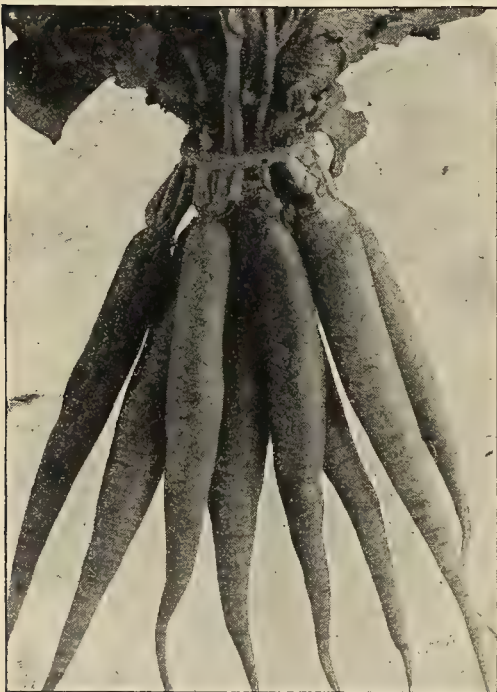
Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip. No Radish is more popular for the home-garden. A quick-growing, round red Radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

Early White-tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem). A fine forcing Radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

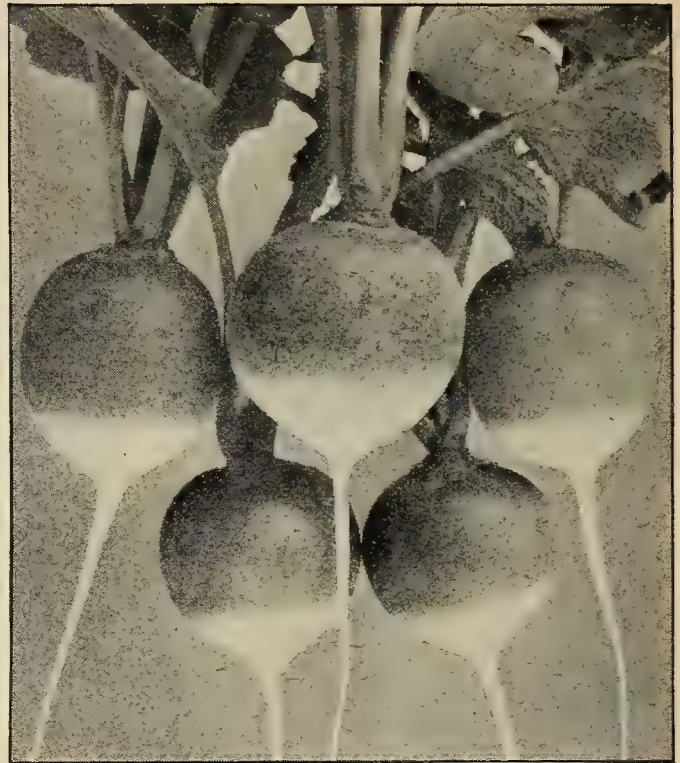
Brightest Scarlet. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days when planted outdoors. Has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short-Top. Long; bright scarlet; fine for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.35, ppd.

White Strasburg. Large, long, solid; one of the best for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.



Long Scarlet Short-Top Radishes



Early White-tipped Scarlet Turnip Radishes

Icicle. A beautiful, long white Radish; crisp, clean, and tender. A good variety for family use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

White Box. The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this Radish, and it is grown to some extent for shipment to that market. It is a rapid grower, rather small in size, with brittle, sweet flesh and pure white skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

French Breakfast. A white-tipped, olive-shaped sort, and one of the earliest forcing varieties, but should be used while young. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on, pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

Rose China Winter. Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Long Black Spanish. One of the hardiest of Radishes; oblong in shape; of large size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.



Salsify

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster

One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill

Soil and culture should be the same as for parsnips. Make sowings as early as practicable in spring. Salsify is boiled like parsnips or carrots, or is half-boiled and grated, then made into balls, which are dipped into batter and fried like oysters.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old sort, and in every way preferable. Much valued by market-gardeners, as it grows stronger and is less inclined to branch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.85, prepaid.

SQUASH (Cymbling)

An ounce of the summer varieties will plant 30 hills; of the winter sorts, 15 hills

There are two types of these, the summer and winter varieties. The former are used when they are about half-grown and are soft and tender, but are of no value when matured. The winter Squash is one of our finest winter vegetables, and should be largely grown. No variety can be planted until the weather has become warm, as the plants are very susceptible to cold, damp weather. For the summer varieties, hills can be made 4 to 6 feet apart. For the winter varieties, they should be 8 to 10 feet apart. Sow eight to ten seeds in a hill, and after danger from bugs or cutworms is over, thin to four plants in a hill. The striped beetle and large Squash bug are very troublesome, but can be held in check if tobacco dust or stems are freely used in the hills and the plants dusted frequently about with Slug-Shot, air-slaked lime, or fine dry ashes mixed with road dust. Matures in 65 to 125 days.

Wyatt's Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Very largely grown in the South. Early, productive, and a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Earliest Prolific. An extremely early variety of summer Squash of Pattypan type; a bush Squash remarkably productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Boston Marrow. This is a fall Squash and also can be stored for winter use. The flesh is yellow, fine-grained, and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush, Scalloped (Yellow Patty Pan). This is similar in growth and fruit to Early White Bush, but has skin of a deep orange color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Hubbard. The standard winter Squash and the finest in flavor of all varieties, also the best keeper. Should be grown whenever it is possible to produce Squash. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush. Similar to the Early White Bush, but larger. The skin is almost white and the Squashes are more uniform in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Wyatt's Early White Bush Squash

Golden Summer Crookneck. Early, productive, and of good flavor; grown extensively. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

English Vegetable Marrow. This is a very popular variety in England, and is gaining favor in this country. It produces a succession of Squashes throughout the summer, ranging in size from 9 to 18 inches long; skin greenish yellow to a creamy white; flesh white and of a very rich flavor. We regard it as the best of all summer varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Giant White Summer Crookneck. A large selection of the old Summer Crookneck. The skin is ivory-white; the flesh is tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Burpee's Bush Fordhook. Being of bush growth, the plants can be grown closely together. The fruits are shorter and thicker than those of the running type. They are also thicker fleshed and have a smaller seed cavity. Fordhook Squash is about a week later than the Early White Bush; it is much sweeter and better flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds per acre, in drills, or 25 to 30 pounds broadcast. One-half pound is sufficient for an average garden

Should be grown in every garden for greens. It is very healthful, and should be freely used, as it is not difficult to raise, requires little cultivation, and seed is easily sown.

It can be sown in drills, which should be about 18 inches apart, covering the seed with an inch of soil, or it can be sown broadcast. Can be sown in February, March, and April, or in September or October for late fall and early spring use. Ready to cut in 40 to 60 days.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. A hardy variety; very early, producing leaves resembling a Savoy cabbage; a good variety for fall seeding. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c., 5 lbs. \$3, ppd.

Long Season. Well-known variety for either fall or spring seeding. Stands a long time in edible condition. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

New Zealand. Produces tender Spinach even during hot weather, and will grow in poor soil. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Long-standing Prickly. Matures a little later than the round-leaved sorts, but furnishes a quantity of thick leaves of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c., postpaid.

Monstrous Viroflay, or Thick-leaved. A variety producing a remarkably thick leaf, slightly crimped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts., postpaid.



Norfolk Savoy-leaved Spinach



John Baer Tomatoes

TOMATOES

One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre

Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow seed in hotbeds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when the plants have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root-growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots and shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop.

Brimmer. A new Tomato, which is said to grow larger than any other kind. The fruit is unusually large, flat, curved, of a bright red color, thick, meaty and contains but few seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Red Rock. A main-crop variety similar in character to the Stone; very productive and a good shipper. Fruit is a brilliant red; exceptionally smooth and uniform in size; flesh very firm; an excellent variety for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.25, postpaid.



Spark's Earliana Tomatoes

Acme. Ripens early. Medium-sized, glossy red fruits with purplish tinge, round, smooth, free from cracks. An excellent Tomato for market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Greater Baltimore. A main-crop variety, excellent for canning; fruit large, smooth and well formed; color bright red; a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

Spark's Earliana. Extremely early and of the very best quality. The vines are hardy and productive, although they are of only medium size. The fruit is smooth, nearly round and of a deep scarlet color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

June Pink. An old standby which none of the new varieties have been able to replace. It is good for both home and market. Matures very early and produces a heavy crop. The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, smooth, and of a beautiful pink color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3, postpaid.

John Baer. An extra-early, large, smooth, solid bright red Tomato. This is the earliest, large, solid Tomato known, and has proven a most profitable early market variety for the last two seasons. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Beauty. (Improved Strain.) This has been a standard variety for many years, and is still the favorite main-crop Tomato. Medium early, round, very uniform in shape. Skin smooth, crimson with purplish tinge; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. A splendid Tomato for either the home-garden or for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

TOMATOES, continued

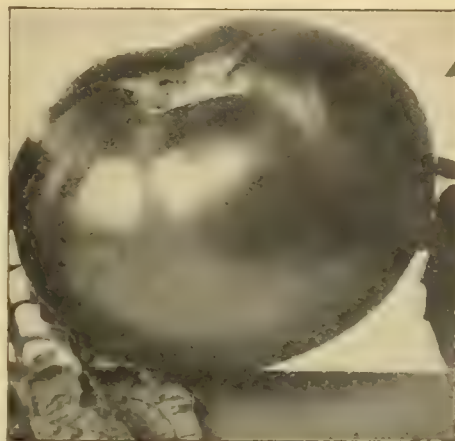
Matchless. (Wyatt's Selected Seed Stock.) Bright red; skin is so tough that it is a splendid keeper and shipper and it is less liable to crack in wet weather than any other large Tomato. Fruit is free from core; seed-spaces are small. Leaves are of a rich dark green, very luxuriant, indicating great vigor and giving the plant ability to produce fruit of the largest size throughout the entire season. We can highly recommend it to all our friends, especially to those who are running market-gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Bonny Best. The crop ripens more uniformly than that of any other early scarlet-fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Ponderosa. An exceptionally large, purple-fruited Tomato. One of the best for home use. Fruits very solid, with few seeds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5, postpaid.

Livingstone's Stone. A standard and general favorite with truckers and canners; always dependable; very vigorous and productive. Fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

Yellow Pear-shaped. Small, for preserves; much resembling a pear in form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, postpaid.



Ponderosa Tomato

TOBACCO SEED

One ounce will sow 50 square yards
and produce about 7 500 plants

A very clean piece of land is best for the Tobacco plant beds; hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds, and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood-ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (May-June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.



Field of Improved Gold Leaf Tobacco
Grown by C. L. Markham, Neuse, N. C.

Improved Gold Leaf. A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers, and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright Tobaccos on the market at the present time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Adcock. One of the best Tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters

and smokers; cures bright. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

North Carolina Bright Yellow. Comparatively new, having been on the market only about ten years, but in that short time its numerous good qualities have gained for it a place among the best of bright Tobaccos. Plants of medium size and very erect; leaf of medium length and breadth. Cures well and is of unsurpassable quality. Oz. 50 cts., 4 ozs. \$1.50, lb. \$6, postpaid.

Long-Leaf Gooch. Famous for its long, broad leaf of fine texture and superior quality. Ranks among the first in the class where size does not injure quality. Well known upon the market and brings top prices. Oz. 50 cts., 4 ozs. \$1.50, lb. \$6, postpaid.

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY ALL LEADING VARIETIES OF TOBACCO SEED AT PREVAILING PRICES

HERBS

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Anise.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	Dill.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	Sage.....	\$0 10	\$0 25
Basil, Sweet Green... 10	20		Fennel, Sweet..... 10	20		Savory, Summer or		
Balm..... 10	35		Lavender..... 10	25		Winter..... 10	35	
Coriander..... 10	20		Sweet Marjoram..... 10	35		Thyme..... 10	50	
Caraway..... 10	20		Rosemary..... 10	40		Wormwood..... 10	30	

TURNIPS

One ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill;
1½ to 2 pounds to an acre

The successful cultivation of Turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, three-quarters of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart; for fall and winter supply, sow from the middle of July to November 1. The strap-leaf varieties will usually make Turnips if sown as late as the middle of October. For the rutabagas and large Turnips the drills ought to be 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 10 inches. If desired, they may also be sown broadcast.



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Purple-Top White Globe. A large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots. Flesh pure white, and the best flavored; the skin is white, with a purple top. On account of its shape it will out-yield any other sort. A strictly first-class strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$4, 10 lbs. \$7.

White Milan. This extra-early Turnip is a selection from the well-known Purple-Top Milan, and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. It is the same as the older variety, except as to color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

Early Snowball. While all of the early white Turnips in common use are flat, we are sure there will be the warmest of welcomes for this charming little variety so soon as its qualities are known. It is precisely the shape of an orange, beautifully white, and most delicate in flavor, being really sweet so long as it is growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Seven-Top. This variety is grown altogether for its tops. It does not make a root of sufficient size to eat. It is the best salad Turnip grown, and the tops will continue to come after being cut. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$6.

Extra-Early Purple-Top Milan. The earliest of all Turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat, and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender, and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

Large White Norfolk Globe. Like the Purple-Top White Globe, this variety is an enormous yielder. The roots are large, globe-shaped, comparatively smooth; tops green, bottoms white. The flesh is of good quality and suitable for table use. This variety is fine for winter use, since it keeps much better than other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Southern Prize. Makes an abundant growth of tops, and at the same time produces a medium-sized root, which is white and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$6.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. A summer Turnip, which is generally planted for its tops. The roots are flat, with a purple top, small, but of good quality, and can be used for cooking. The tops grow large and produce an abundant supply of salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$4, 10 lbs. \$7.

Early White Flat Dutch. An early, strap-leaf white Turnip which serves a double purpose. It produces a good crop of tops for salad and a medium-sized, pure white root of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid; not postpaid, 2 lbs. and over at 80 cts. per lb.

Large Amber Globe. A large yellow Turnip, used for both table and stock feeding. It resembles the rutabaga and grows to an enormous size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen. Long-keeping, sweet yellow flesh. A Turnip of high merit. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary, and very solid. In color the Turnip is purple above and deep yellow below. Used on the table as well as for stock feeding. Produces large roots in 75 days. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.



Purple-Top White
Globe Turnip

Purple-Top Yellow
Rutabaga

RUTABAGA

Purple-Top Yellow. The sweetest and most productive of all the Rutabagas. This makes one of the best of Turnips for table use. Roots grow large, yellow, and have a very sweet flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, postpaid.

PLANTS IN SEASON

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, \$1.50 per 100.
RHUBARB ROOTS, 25 cts. each.
TOMATO PLANTS, 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.
COLLARD PLANTS, 40c. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.
EGGPLANTS, 75 cts. per doz.
CABBAGE PLANTS. 35 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.
CELERY PLANTS. \$1 per 100.
PEPPER PLANTS. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.50 per 100.
All varieties



Wyatt's Selected Flower Seeds

WILL MAKE YOUR HOME-GROUNDS MORE BEAUTIFUL

There are few places where some variety of flower seeds cannot be sown, and certainly, where there is any space at all, one should have flowers. Our list is not an extensive one, but there is a sufficient variety that all can have flowers who will devote a little time and attention to their care, and experience

is not necessary to produce many of our most popular varieties. For the beginner, we would suggest such kinds as Alyssum, Asters, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Cosmos, Nasturtium, Dianthus, Poppies, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

Light, rich loam is most suitable for flowers. The soil should be finely pulverized for best results. This is of paramount importance if one wishes to grow them successfully. They, in common with all other seeds, should be sown thinly and the soil pressed firmly over them when covered. Water frequently. A good plan is, sow the seed in rows about 8 inches apart, then transplant to the permanent garden later. This applies to all the above varieties or those flowers to be sown from small seeds, with the exception of Poppies, Nasturtiums, and other large-seeded varieties, which can be planted where they are intended to flower, placing the seed about 2 inches apart in the rows and about 1 inch deep.

ANNUALS are those flowers that attain their full growth, bloom, and die the first year. Among these are Asters, Balsam, Cosmos, Zinnias, Mignonettes, Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Morning Glories and other brilliant and fragrant sorts.

BIENNIALS produced from seed generally flower the second year and then die, the life of the plant being two seasons.

PERENNIALS usually do not flower the first year, but live over until the second season and then bloom. They continue to bloom for many years

after. These sorts constitute the "Hardy Flowers," such as Hollyhocks, Sweet William, etc.

HARDY, HALF-HARDY, and TENDER are common terms applied to Annuals. All Hardy Annuals can be sown at same time peas and radishes are usually sown in the vegetable-garden. Half-Hardy Annuals may be sown at corn-planting time, or when there is little danger of frost. Tender Annuals should not be sown until the ground is warm and the weather is settled, usually in May.

Desirable Annuals for Beds and Massing

Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Balsams, Asters, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Celosia, Cosmos, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Eschscholtzia, Nasturtiums, Pansy, Petunia, Mignonette, Scabiosa, Phlox Drummondii, Poppies, Portulaca, Salvia splendens, Zinnia, Verbena, and Vinca.

Long-Stemmed Flowers for Cutting

Aquilegia, Asters, Calliopsis, Carnations, Centaurea cyanus, Centaurea (sweet), Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Dahlias, Delphinium (hardy), Gypsophila, Gaillardias, Larkspur, Marigolds, Mignonette, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stocks, Stokesia, Sunflowers, Sweet Peas, Sweet Sultan, and Zinnias.

Climbing Annuals for Verandas, Arbors, Trellises, Etc.

Balloon Vine, Cobæa, Cypress Vine, Gourds, Dolichos, Moonflower, Nasturtium, Morning-Glories, Thunbergia, Sweet Peas, and Maurandya.

Desirable Plants for Shady Locations

Antirrhinum, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Digitalis, Pansies, Mimulus, Poppies (hardy), Violet, Aquilegia, Asperula, Daisies, and Delphinium.

Plants Suitable for Edging and Low Borders

Aster, Ageratum, Alyssum, Begonia, Bellis (Daisies), Candytuft, Centaurea candidissima, Cosmos (dwarf), Lobelia compacta, Marigold, Pinks (hardy), Portulaca, Pyrethrum, Forget-me-not, Verbenas, and Zinnias.

Plants for Baskets, Vases, Veranda Boxes, Etc.

Alyssum, Abronia, Centranthus, Dusty Miller, Centaureas, Clarkia, Dwarf Morning-Glory, Lobelia gracilis, Maurandya, Nasturtium, Petunia, Begonia, Coleus, Fuchsia, Geranium, Heliotrope, Impatiens, Pansy, Oxalis, and Thunbergia.

Showy Annuals for Tall Beds, Groups and Backgrounds

Cosmos, Centaurea, Datura, Hibiscus, Amaranthus, Marigolds, Poppies, Nicotiana, Ricinus, Salvia, Sunflower, Zinnias, Calendula, and Calliopsis.

Annuals to Be Started in Boxes Early

Cosmos, Godetia, Marigolds, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Petunia, Ricinus, Verbena, Sweet William, Asters, and Salvia (Scarlet Sage). These can also be planted in the open when weather permits.

YOUR FLOWER GARDEN

Whether your garden be small or large, start it right by securing Seeds of *High Quality*. The wise gardener avoids wasting his ground space by sowing seeds which have lain about "five and ten cent" and department stores for any length of time. Many of these places are ill fitted for seed storage; seeds are *resting, living plants*, not *pebbles*. We have made a special study and business of growing flower seeds, and the stocks here offered are the best possible to produce.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE



Ageratum

Ageratum

An annual plant, growing about a foot high and covered all summer with close, fluffy heads of bloom of a pretty shade of blue. Used largely for edgings and borders of taller-growing plants. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Alyssum

A wonderfully hardy little plant, coming into bloom when only a couple of inches high and flowering all summer. Grows about 6 inches high, and is fine for edging beds. Very fragrant. Hardy annual.

Carpet of Snow. An exceptionally fine and compact variety. Said to be an improvement on Little Gem. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 65 cts.

Little Gem. The finest white variety, having large flowers. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 65 cts.

Sweet Alyssum. The regular type; strong grower; free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 65 cts.

Amaranthus

These plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and have ornamental foliage as well as flowers. The seed is very



Branching Aster

AMARANTHUS, continued

fine, but grows readily if kept moist. Can be readily transplanted. Do not cover seed over a quarter of an inch. Hardy annual.

Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding). Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Very fine variegated foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

This is a well-known and valuable plant, bearing long spikes of many-colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cutting as well as garden display.

A hardy annual but sometimes lives over to the second year. Seed rather slow to sprout. Better sow in boxes in the house or in hotbed.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.

Aquilegia Columbine

This is one of our finest hardy perennials, flowering the second year from seed and worthy of a place in every garden. Seed grows readily, but is slow in starting.

Double Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Asters

The most popular of all annual flowers, and justly so. Valuable alike for garden decoration or cutting. A hardy annual, which should be started early, given rich soil and plenty of water.

Simple's Branching. The largest and finest of all Asters, also the latest. A strong grower, producing beautiful flowers in late summer. White, Lavender, Rose, Pink, Crimson, Azure-Blue, and Purple, each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$1.20.

Mixed Asters. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$1.

Balsam

Sometimes called "Touch-me-Not" or "Lady's Slipper." A tender annual, growing about 18 inches tall in the shape of a small tree, and producing all along the branches showy single and double flowers like small roses. Should be grown in rich soil.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Balsam Pear

A good climber, with dense foliage and oddly shaped fruit, which is claimed to have medicinal qualities when put in alcohol or whiskey. Height 10 feet. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.



Antirrhinum

Balloon Vine

A rapid grower with fine white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods resembling small balloons. Half-hardy annual. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Bellis (English Daisy)

A little old-fashioned plant, growing about 4 inches tall and used for edging; produces very double pink and white flowers in early summer. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5 cts.

Calendula

The old "Pot Marigold." A very hardy annual with double yellow flowers, like double daisies. Blooms all summer and grows about 15 inches tall. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Calliopsis

Very hardy and showy annual with bright yellow and reddish brown single daisy-like flowers, easily grown and useful both for garden decoration and cutting.

Tall, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.
Dwarf, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

An old-fashioned plant, and one of great beauty. Grows about 2 feet high and blooms in early summer. Will flower well in the shade. This is a true biennial. Does not bloom the first year, and after flowering the second year dies. Colors White, Pink, Blue, and Purple, in fine mixture. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.10.

Candytuft

A free-flowering, hardy annual, somewhat resembling Alyssum, but larger, with longer heads of bloom, fragrant and easily grown.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.



Canterbury Bells



Early-Flowering Mammoth Cosmos

Carnation

Always in demand and not hard to grow. Have a delightful clove fragrance. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the second year from seed, with exception of the "Marguerite" variety, which will bloom in four months from time of sowing seed. Should not be planted where water stands in winter.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.
Marguerite. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4oz. 40 cts.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

Hardy annuals, producing peculiar heads of bloom rather resembling a cock's comb, hence the name.

Glasgow Prize. The finest of all, producing immense heads of glowing crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Centaurea

There are two types of this plant, one *Centaurea gymnocarpa*, or Dusty Miller, a plant with silvery gray foliage and largely used for bordering formal beds, and the other, our old-fashioned Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, *Centaurea cyanea*, which is a very hardy annual, flowering all summer and useful for cutting. Very easily grown.

Gymnocarpa. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Cyanea. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Chrysanthemum

Very showy and easily grown, producing single and double flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cosmos

One of our most satisfactory hardy annuals, flowering in late summer. Fine for cutting and easily grown. Can be sown anywhere and transplanted. Grows 4 to 6 feet high.

Early-flowering Mammoth. This improved variety has flowers fully as large as the later type, but begins to flower in July, and from that time on to frost yields a quantity of bloom. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/8oz. 25 cts., 1/4oz. 45 cts., 1/2oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.

Coleus

The most popular of all foliage plants. Easily grown from seed, but must be started in a box in the house or hotbed, as the seed is very fine and when sown is scarcely covered, but must be kept moist. Tender annual.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cypress Vine

One of the prettiest of our smaller vines, with fine, feathery, dark green foliage and star-shaped scarlet and white flowers. Height 6 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.



Dianthus

Dianthus

Fine little plants with flowers resembling Carnations. Very hardy and usually live over for several years, but bloom freely the first year. One of the easiest flowers to grow.

Chinensis fl.-pl. Double Chinese Pinks. A very attractive variety. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 70 cts.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

Very showy plants, producing long spikes of beautiful flowers in various shades of blue. There are both hardy annual and perennial varieties.

Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Hardy annual. All colors. Sow early as ground is in working condition. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 30 cts.



Delphiniums

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Produces long spikes of pink, light purple, and white, tube-shaped flowers. Does well in the shade. A very stately plant, easily grown and should be in every garden. Biennial. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Dolichos**Hyacinth Bean**

A free-growing climber, with heavy foliage and large sprays of white and purple flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.



Eschscholtzia

Eschscholtzia**California Poppy**

A hardy, free-flowering annual, growing about 15 inches high and producing quantities of single, poppy-shaped blooms in shades of yellow, orange and red. Flowers over a long period. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Gaillardia

A perennial producing large, single, daisy-shaped flowers in shades of yellow and reddish brown, with brown centers; fine for cutting. One of the most persistent bloomers. Does best in the hottest, driest location. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Globe Amaranth

A popular variety of everlasting flower, having ball-shaped blooms in many colors. When fully developed and hung head down in a cool, dry place for a few days, they will keep their form and color for many months. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Gourds

Very rapid-growing vines, producing odd and interesting fruit.

Dipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Small Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Heliotrope

Always popular on account of its delightful fragrance. The seed is rather slow in starting and had best be sown in boxes or in a hotbed. While it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost, and is therefore started afresh each year unless one cares to remove the plants to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 oz. 40 cts.

Hollyhock

A very popular hardy perennial, grown everywhere and valuable as a background for borders. Their long spikes of many-hued flowers add a quaint touch to any flower-garden and are invaluable where it is desired to hide high fences. There are both single and double varieties and they vary in color from white to deepest garnet, and include many lovely shades of yellow.

Choice Mixed. All varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.

OUR GARDEN FLOWERS.

By Harriet L. Keeler. With 90 full-page illustrations from photographs and 186 illustrations from drawings. A popular study of their native lands, their life histories, and their structural affiliation. \$2.50.

Job's Tears (*Coix Lacrymæ*)

A grass-like annual, producing large, shiny seeds, used for many purposes. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts.

Kochia (Summer Cypress)

A remarkable annual, producing dense, rounded plants with fine green leaves and growing to a height of 3 feet. The foliage changes to a reddish shade toward fall. Fine for a hedge or to outline the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lupinus (Lupine)

Lupines are extremely decorative in the garden and valuable for cutting. Some varieties are tall while others are dwarf. All are free flowering, bright and attractive. Hardy annual.

Annual Mixed. One to 2 feet high, with upright racemes of variously colored, pea-shaped flowers. Easily grown from seed. Valuable for mixed flower-beds and borders. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Marigold

One of the easiest grown annuals, furnishing all summer long quantities of double and single flowers in shades of yellow and orange—some being striped with brown.

French Gold-striped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Eldorado Yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.



Marigold



Marvel of Peru



Kochia (Summer Cypress)

Mignonette

Very popular on account of its delightful fragrance. A very hardy annual, and should be sown soon as the ground can be worked. Does not transplant, and should be thinned to stand 6 inches apart.

Sweet. The common variety. Pkt. 10 cts., ½oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Machet. A very choice large-flowered type. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Mirabilis (Marvel of Peru)

The well-known Four o'Clock. Grows freely and flowers quickly from seed. Blooms from late afternoon on through the night. Very fragrant. Roots can be taken up and stored like dahlias, but seed is very cheap and starts readily. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Moonflower (Evening Glory)

A rapid grower, climbing some 20 feet in a season, and producing large, waxy white flowers, similar to morning-glories, 4 to 6 inches across. Very fragrant and opening about 7 o'clock in the evening. The seed is very hard and the shell should be chipped or filed until the white seed shows through and then soaked in warm water for half a day before sowing. Best sown in the house and planted out when ground is warm. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

SAVO ALL-YEAR-ROUND FLOWER- AND PLANT-BOX

Self-watering and Self-irrigating, for Windows, Porches, Posts and Sun-Parlors

The Savo Flower- and Plant-Boxes are made of the best grade of galvanized steel, with neat round corners and a full roll rim, the watering is easy, the drainage ample, the air-circulation perfect. The enamel finish, both inside and out, prevents rust or leakage and will last in constant use many years.

The two perforated arches running the full length of the box not only hold and distribute the water which they contain evenly throughout the box but supply air to the roots constantly, causing the soil to be mealy and loose, making the life and growth of the plant a certainty. Cannot overwater plants, air goes direct to the roots.

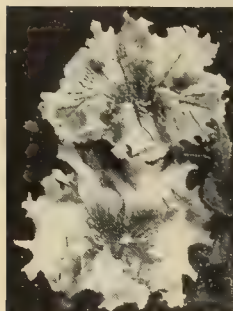
Directions for Using. First place coarse gravel, pebbles, broken flower-pots, charcoal or moss about an inch deep over the top of the double arched reservoir, then fill the box with good rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water and sow the seed or install the plants and see them grow.

Standard Stock Sizes and Price-List

	Height Inches	Width Inches	Length Inches	Price
Model A	6 1/2	6 1/2	23	\$3 50
Model B	8	9 1/2	29	4 00
Model C	8	9 1/2	35	4 50
Model D	8	9 1/2	41	5 00
Model E	8	12	12	3 50
Model F	12	12	12	4 00

These are outside measurements including the ¼-inch roll rim. Beautifully finished in aluminum or dark green.





Petunia



Larkspur (see p. 26)



Pansy



Nasturtium



Mignonette (see p. 27)

Morning-Glory

Imperial Japanese. Very pretty foliage and a great variety of colors in the bloom. Very useful as a screen. Sow in a sunny location and give plenty of water. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Common Morning-Glory (*Convolvulus major*). All colors, finely mixed. Very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Nasturtium

One of the most popular of all annuals, as everyone can grow them. Sow anywhere, except in the shade. No ground is too poor to grow them. Fine for cutting. The tall or trailing variety is a useful plant for trailing over walls or stumps, also for porch-boxes or hanging-baskets. The dwarf variety forms compact bushes. Both flower all summer.

Pine State Mixed. A grand mixture of all the best colors and everything good in tall Nasturtiums. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

Old North State Mixed. A very fancy mixture of all the best dwarf varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

FLOWER-POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities

Charge will be made for packing at 25 cents for orders amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders, add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diam.	Doz.	100	1,000
4-inch.....	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$35 00
5-inch.....	1 10	10 00	90 00
6-inch.....	2 40	18 00	160 00
	Each	Doz.	100
8-inch.....	\$0 30	\$2 80	\$22 50
10-inch.....	60	5 60	47 00
12-inch.....	1 10	11 50	96 00

SAUCERS

Diam.	Each	Doz.	100
5-inch.....	\$0 05	\$0 50	\$3 50
6-inch.....	10	70	6 00
8-inch.....	12	1 20	9 25
10-inch.....	18	1 90	15 50
12-inch.....	30	2 50	20 60

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower-pot, but shallower, being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diam.	Each	Doz.	Diam.	Each	Doz.
6-inch....	\$0 25	\$2 75	10-inch...	\$0 60	\$6 00
8-inch....	35	3 75	12-inch...	1 25	11 00

Nicotiana

A very popular plant, with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Sometimes called "Flowering Tobacco." Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Sanderæ Hybrids. An improved type with many delicate shades of color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.

Pansy

These are so easily grown and flower so freely that they are used by all. Can be sown early in the spring or in September. Plants from the later sowings live over and flower in the spring. They require rich soil and quantities of water to do their best.

Fancy Mixed. A very fancy strain; all colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$5.

Large-flowering Mixed. Many standard varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$2.

Pansy Plants in season. 50 cts. per doz., postpaid; \$3.75 per 100, by express.

Petunia

One of our finest bedding plants, blooming constantly from June until frost. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors. The regular type of Petunias in assorted colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.

Ruffled Giants. Very large-flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Periwinkle (Vinca)

An excellent half-hardy perennial for bedding; blooms first year if seed is sown early. A free bloomer with glossy green leaves and bright rose and white flowers. 2 ft. Mixed colors. 10c. per pkt.

Phlox Drummondii

A hardy annual, with a greater range of colors than almost any other flower, and no other surpasses it in freedom of bloom. Transplants readily, and as the seed is rather slow in starting, it pays to start it in a hotbed or box in the house.

Large-flowering Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 85 cts.

Portulaca

Select the hottest, sunniest place for this little plant. Sometimes called "Rose Moss." Forms masses of delicate green foliage covered with bright-colored flowers somewhat resembling small roses. Tender annual.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Double Mixed. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Poppies

Very hardy, and can be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in working order, the annual varieties flowering from June on for some weeks. This Poppy does not flower from seed the first year.



Shirley Poppy

Shirley. The very finest strain of single Poppies. All colors from white to deep scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 20 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Peony-flowered. Very double and fine. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Oriental. This is extremely hardy, and once established lasts for years. It produces immense single scarlet flowers 4 inches across in early summer, and makes a gorgeous display. Sow the seed thinly, early in the spring, and leave the plants until September before moving them to the permanent garden. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/8 oz. 20 cts.

Ricinus (Castor-Oil Bean)

An annual plant, making a rank growth in one season, frequently to the height of 6 or 8 feet, with immense leaves. Fine for the center of foliage beds or as a screen. Can be started in the house and set out as soon as danger of frost is over.

Mixed Varieties. Many kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Salpiglossis

Emperor. A beautiful and easily grown annual, producing velvety-looking flowers in many colors, somewhat the shape of Petunias. Half-hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/8 oz. 30 cts.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage)

This ranks with the geraniums as a bedding plant and is easily raised from seed. Long sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers in late summer. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.25.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)

A very showy hardy annual, fine for cutting, and furnishing quantities of very bright blossoms all summer long in a variety of colors. Very easy to grow. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 25 cts.

Shasta Daisy

A large, white, single Daisy, grand for cutting and for garden decoration. It is a good summer and autumn bloomer and unusually hardy, making it a most desirable plant for the flower-garden. The flowers are borne in great abundance. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/8 oz. 25 cts.

Stock, Ten Weeks

An annual used largely for bedding purposes, and grown in pots for spring flowers. Has long spikes of bloom. White, pink and crimson; single and double. Very fragrant. Half-hardy annual.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 oz. 30 cts.

Sunflower

Very hardy annual plants; grown everywhere.

Double California. Handsome, extremely double flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 10 cts.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. A fine variety, double and of vigorous growth. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 10 cts.

Sweet William

Old-time hardy perennials with dense heads of many-colored flowers. Very showy and satisfactory. Easily grown.

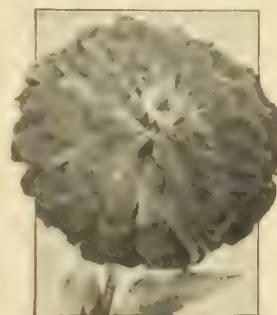
Single and Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/2 oz. 50 cts.

Verbena

No more attractive low-growing or trailing plants can be had. Their bright flowers and long season of bloom make them most popular. Seed starts slowly. Hardy annual.

New Mammoth. Very large flowers. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.



Zinnia

Zinnia

A most persistent bloomer and wonderfully satisfactory hardy annual, which can be grown by the amateur gardener.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. for 25 cts., 1/2 oz. 50 cts.



Planting of Phlox Drummondii and Salvia

Old North State Sweet Peas

These are almost hardy enough to live out over winter, and they make their best growth in the cool part of the season. The only way to have them last at all, once the hot weather comes, is to have them deeply rooted by that time, so plant as soon as you can stir the ground in the spring, when it is not muddy, covering 2 inches. The frost will not hurt them if it should come after they are up, so plant early. They do not make much growth above ground for two or three weeks after they are up, but should be cultivated regularly. The ground can scarcely be too rich for them, and they grow much better when well away from walls, the side of the house or board fences. Plant thinly, that is the seeds should be at least an inch apart, 2 inches is better. Give plenty of water as soon as vigorous growth begins. Give the vines support just as soon as they show growth. Seed can be sown in the fall, November being a good time. It will not make any growth until spring, but will start as soon as the frost is out.

Spencer Mixed Sweet Peas

A very fine assortment of colors, including the best varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2, postpaid.

Wyatt's Special Mixture

A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass "Our Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Separate Colors of Spencer and Fancy Grandiflora Varieties

Asta Ohn. Light lavender, tinted with mauve-pink. A charming soft lavender. Large and beautifully waved. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Blanche Burpee. Largest pure white; fine form; grand flower.

Blanche Ferry. Pink and white; the old popular and well known Sweet Pea.

Captain of the Blues. One of the finest in our collection with purplish maroon standard and bluish wings. True Spencer type.

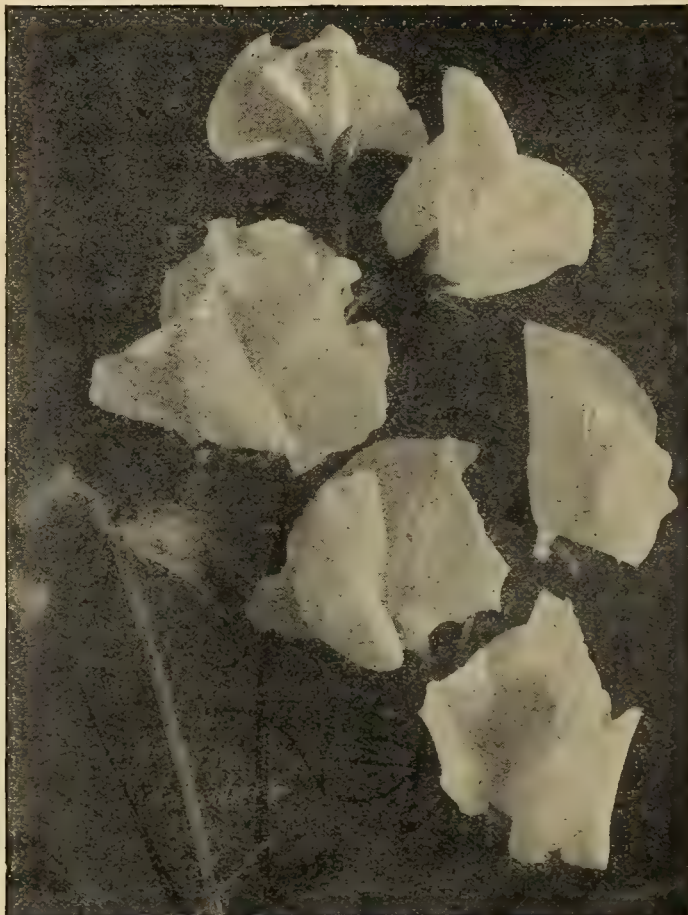
Dorothy Eckford. A grand white; the stems extra long and stiff; the best white of this type.

Elfrida Pearson. An old favorite. The color is a lovely pink throughout, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon-pink.

Emily Henderson. White; early and free.

Flora Norton. The finest pure lavender. A beauty.

King Edward VII. Crimson-scarlet. A fine, extra-large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.



Spencer Sweet Peas

Lady Grisel Hamilton. The largest and lightest of lavender, standard light mauve; hooded form.

Mrs. Routzahn. Color buff, suffused with delicate pink, which deepens to a rose near edge of wings and standard.

Othello. Deep velvety maroon. Best of the dark-colored Spencers; large size.

Prima Donna. Lovely soft pink, hooded form; vigorous grower.

Salopian. Splendid brilliant scarlet. Fine to use in combination with other colors.

All named varieties, except where noted, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.90

THE BOOK OF THE SWEET PEA. BY D. B. CRANE. PRICE, \$1.75

SEEDS IN QUANTITY. To Market-Gardeners and Public Institutions who buy Vegetable Seeds in large quantities, we ask that you send us a list of your requirements for special prices, as we can frequently make substantial reductions on large orders.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas

The gorgeous flowers and splendid foliage of the Canna are gaining for it greater popularity each season. No lawn or park seems complete without its tropical leaves and its mammoth flower-spikes that are a mass of bloom from July until frost. In our list below will be found the best of the standard sorts, and the prices are so reasonable that anyone can have a beautiful bed of them for a very small outlay of money.

Although astonishing success with Cannas will often be had under most unpromising conditions, they respond so luxuriantly to care that it is well worth while to take a little trouble at the start. The bed should be spaded to a depth of at least a foot and an abundance of well-decomposed manure worked in, and the roots set 4 or 5 inches under the surface. The "blazing" effects for which Cannas are so famous are best secured by the use in masses, with the roots set not more than 2 feet apart—dwarf kinds being set even more closely. All Cannas love water, and in dry seasons blooming will be much more profuse and constant if the soil be kept always moist. In the South, planting may be done as early as the last of March, but if early bloom is wanted, the best way is to start them in pots under protection, transplanting to the open ground when danger of frost has passed. Unless taken up before freezing weather, the roots should be covered with litter for the winter.

Austria. 5 ft. Pure canary-yellow with red spots in center of the two inside petals.

City of Portland. 4 ft. The most beautiful pink; a fine bedder and profuse bloomer.

Eureka. 4 ft. The finest white or cream-colored Canna.

Hungaria. 3½ ft. Purest LaFrance pink.

King Humbert. 5 ft. The most popular Canna. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the vigorous dark bronze foliage throughout the season.

King of Bronzes. 4 ft. A superb foliage Canna; very large bronze leaves and bright red flower.



Cannas

Louisiana. 6 ft. Vivid scarlet; often 6 inches across; orchid flowered.

Panama. 3½ ft. Orange-red with well-defined edging of bright yellow.

Wintzer's Colossal. 5 ft. The largest of all Cannas, often over 8 inches across; bright scarlet.

Yellow King Humbert. 4 ft. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across.

All varieties, 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts., doz., postpaid, \$1.25



Caladium

Caladiums

Few foliage plants are so useful as the Caladium, and none requires less attention after planting. Their magnificent leaves furnish the best possible background for grouping, and their absolute immunity from insect attack makes them doubly useful, now that so many of our handsomest plants are always disfigured in that way.

For the best results, the bulbs should be planted in well-drained rich soil. In dry weather the plants should be well watered. Planting is best done in April and May, the top of the bulb being set about 5 inches under the surface.

Extra-Selected Bulbs. First size, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; second size, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Postage or expressage extra.

Standard Dahlias

20 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz., postpaid

Black Beauty. (Decorative.) Large, dark velvety maroon; distinct form.

Charles Lanier. (Show.) The largest yellow Show Dahlia; amber shaded.

Cuban Giant. (Show.) Immense ball-shaped blooms; rich velvety purple, shaded maroon.

Delice. (Decorative.) Beautiful glowing rose-pink; perfect shape; a fine cut-flower.

Jack Rose. (Decorative.) Velvety crimson, like the General Jacqueminot rose.

Jean Charmet. (Decorative.) Seven inches or more across, with long, wide petals; bright pink with crimson edges; stems long; extra fine.

Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt. (Decorative.) A very large mauve-pink; of elegant shape; a fine cut-flower.

Perle de Lyon. (Decorative.) Pure white; one of the finest of any class for cut-flowers.

Yellow Duke. (Decorative.) Pure canary-yellow; distinct.

Mixed Dahlias. A fine mixture of many colors—Decorative, Show, Cactus and Fancy Varieties. 15 cts. each, 5 for 60 cts., \$1.25 per doz., postpaid; by express, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Delice Decorative Dahlia

Gladioli

Gladioli are so inexpensive, so easily grown, and so beautiful, both in the garden and as cut-flowers, that it is difficult to understand the general lack of interest in them.

Any good soil is suitable, and, unlike most flowering bulbs in this climate, they not only do not deteriorate, but, on the other hand, increase rapidly. Planting may be done at any time in April, May, or June, the bulbs being set about 3 inches under the surface. As supports will be needed for the flowers, it is a good plan to put a dozen or more in a group around one stake, tying the stalks loosely to it. In the South the bulbs are best left in the ground and covered with litter for the winter.

America. A grand pink; flower-spikes 2 to 3 feet long. 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Augusta. Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 6 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Baron Hulot. A rich royal violet-blue; full round flower. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Klondyke. Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Kunderdi Glory. The "ruffled" Gladioli. Creamy white, shading to delicate lavender; petals fluted. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., ppd.

Mrs. Francis King. Brilliant flamingo-pink, blazed with vermilion-red; blooms 4 inches across. 7 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Niagara. Creamy yellow, throat lightly marked with rosy carmine; fine for cut-flowers. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Panama. A grand deep pink; flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Peace. Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., postpaid.

Princeps. Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked with white; large open flower. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., postpaid.

Mixed Gladioli. All colors from pure white to dark red. 60 cts. per doz., postpaid.



Niagara Gladiolus

sitive to cold, planting should be deferred until all danger of frost is past, and they should be set so that the top of the bulb will be not more than 2 inches under the surface of the ground. As the flower-stalks shoot up, some kind of light support should be provided to prevent damage by storms.

Double Dwarf Pearl. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.25 per 100, postpaid.

Single, or Orange-flowered. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.25 per 100, postpaid.

Tuberoses

This well-known flower is highly prized for its delicate fragrance, and needs no description.

Tuberoses should be grown only in rich, well-drained soil, and their love for the sunshine must be remembered. As the bulbs are extremely sen-



Double Dwarf Pearl Tuberose

Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus and other spring-flowering bulbs can be had after Sept. 1. Prices upon application



Wyatt's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass

In the South we often have trouble in getting good lawns because it has been found that no one grass will give satisfactory results at all seasons and on all soils. By careful experiments we have succeeded in getting a combination of grasses that will produce an evergreen lawn, giving permanency and beauty of sward. By the use of this Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed a rich, velvety lawn can be made and maintained. One pound will sow a space 10 by 30 feet (or 300 square feet); 75 to 90 pounds to an acre. Lb. 40 cts., postpaid; not postpaid, 10 lbs. and over at 35 cts. per lb., 25 to 50 lbs. at 33 cts. per lb. By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.

Suggestions for the Making and Care of Lawns

It must not be supposed that by sowing grass seeds at any season of the year in soil of any character, and in any state of cultivation or neglect, a durable, attractive turf is to be formed. From the beginning the lawn is both troublesome and expensive, and even when obtained, it is, like liberty, preserved only by "eternal vigilance." The coarser natural grasses and weeds will take possession unless kept down, and wherever, from any cause, a bare spot is formed it will rapidly enlarge unless repaired.

As in housebuilding, so in the making of a lawn—a good foundation must be secured, or the rest of the work will be entirely wasted, and too great care cannot be exercised, since the roots must be able to penetrate quite 18 inches in order to keep the grasses growing through the scorching days of July, August and September. If the ground is not already very rich, give a liberal application of fertilizer, avoiding the use of stable manure, as it invariably contains seeds of weeds and noxious grasses. Bone meal never produces the "burned" appearance so often noticed after the use of ammoniated fertilizers. Harrow or rake the surface to the finest possible condition and roll until all elevations and depressions have been removed.

Rake the seeds in lightly, following with a roller of medium weight, a firmly rolled surface being absolutely necessary if the ground be dry; small areas

may readily be packed firm by the back of a spade. Sowings made in the fall, from the first of September to the middle of November, are most successful, but if deferred until spring, sowings may be made in February, March, April, and May.

When the grass is well set, about 4 inches high, it should be cut with a sickle or mown with the machine set to avoid cutting too closely, 2 inches at least being left above the root. After that a cutting every ten days and an occasional rolling will make the grass finer, strengthen the turf and keep all rank-growing weeds in check. In the heat of summer the mower should be arranged so as to leave ample protection to the roots. Watering must be done with discretion. Unless the drainage is perfect, it is much more injurious to give too much water than to neglect watering altogether, and an occasional saturation is much better than the daily sprinkling commonly thought beneficial. If bare spots appear, they may be patched by breaking the ground about 10 inches deep, smoothing the surface and raking in double the usual allowance of seed. To maintain the vigor and color of the grass a light top dressing of bone meal two or three times a year is advisable. Liberal applications of sheep and cattle manure are very beneficial and will give your lawn that rich, velvety appearance that is so much admired by everyone.

It is money in your pocket to buy seeds from a reliable house. The sowing of cheap or spurious seeds is a most serious mistake and an unprofitable investment

NOTALCO

Poultry Necessities

**MANUFACTURED FROM
COOKED MEAT
AND BONE**

**MAKE PROLIFIC HENS
AND HEALTHY
CHICKS**

Norfolk Tallow Co.

NORFOLK, VA.

"The City of Low Freight Rates"

NOTALCO MEAT SCRAPS

Guaranteed Analysis

	Protein
A. A. High Grade Scraps,	45 to 50%
Extra Quality Scraps,	55 to 65%

Meat scraps are made from butchers' cuttings and trimmings collected every day by our trucks in and about Norfolk and other cities and towns.

At the factory this material is carefully sorted and cooked in steam-jacketed kettles, to extract the fat.

The cracklings, piping hot, are put under hydraulic pressure, the result being hard, round cakes. These are dried, crushed, ground, screened and bagged ready for shipment.

The protein content varies according to the sort of raw material, that of the Extra Quality Brand being highest because it is made from the very best selected trimmings from government-inspected meats.

All brands are guaranteed to be clean, sweet and wholesome, the difference in value being almost wholly in the amount of protein contained therein.

Write for our Booklet

NOTALCO
ANIMAL MEAL AND
EDIBLE TANKAGE FOR
POULTRY AND HOGS

Guaranteed Analysis

	Protein
Animal Meal,	35 to 40%
Edible Tankage,	50 to 60%

This also is made from meat trimmings collected from butchers every day, the same as the material for scraps.

The process of rendering is, however, somewhat different, being cooked in huge steam digesters under pressure, and the residue dried in steam driers. This makes it much finer, and when screened and bagged it is capital for mixing in a mash, and is equally good for poultry and hogs.

NOTALCO
GRANULATED BONE

Guaranteed Analysis

	Protein
Cracked Bone,	22 to 25%

The bone is cooked in open vats to remove surplus meat, fat and cartilage, and is then dried, crushed, ground and screened to the desired size. It is excellent to have about the pens for the fowl to pick up as they wish, and supplies not only protein, but bone phosphate of lime, both of which are necessary for laying hens, to promote the maximum yield.

NOTALCO RAW BONE MEAL

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein
Raw Bone Meal, 22 to 25%

This is nothing but cracked bone, ground and screened much finer.

All Notalco animal food concentrates are packed in new 100-lb. strong burlap bags, branded with our name, address and the guaranteed analysis. They are warranted to be sweet, clean and wholesome, and to remain so if stored in a cool, dry place.

Especial care is taken to prevent the presence of foreign matter such as strings, splinters, bits of wire, etc., in any of our products.

We solicit inquiries, and are ready at all times to quote prices and deliveries on any quantity.

Feeding scraps to poultry pays a profit on the investment, just as fertilizer pays a profit in the increased yield produced by their use.

Wyatt's Quality Field and Farm Seeds

TESTED CLOVER and ALFALFA SEED

Our Clovers and Alfalfa can be depended upon, as they are of the highest grade and re-cleaned. Our seeds are not only of a high-germinating test, but they are of a high purity test, giving assurance to the planter that he will receive the best seeds obtainable. Our Brand means the Highest Quality, the Most Profit and Cheapest for the Planter.

Prices named on Clovers are subject to change. Write for prices. Mention quantity wanted and we will fill orders sent us at our lowest prevailing price day order is received.

Red Clover

This valuable crop is not only one of the most excellent hay and forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut for two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. Red Clover has been found particularly adapted to the northern part of the cotton-belt; when sown alone in this section, use 10 to 12 pounds to an acre. Excellent results are received by sowing for hay a mixture of 1 bushel Orchard Grass, 1 bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, with 8 pounds of Red Clover to an acre. If to be used also for pasture, an addition of 6 pounds Red-Top, or Herd Grass, to the above mixture will increase the pasturage. Lb. 50 cts., 10 to 20 lbs. at 45 cts. per lb., bus. (60 lbs.), about \$24. Prices fluctuate.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover

This is similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as a soil-improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue, or Herd Grass, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and 8 pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Lb. 50 cts., 10 to 30 lbs. at 45 cts. per lb., bus. (60 lbs.) \$24. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices upon request or fill orders at market prices day order is received.



Red Clover

Alfalfa, or Lucerne

THE PROFITABLE AND NUTRITIOUS HAY CROP

Alfalfa, or Lucerne will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay an acre each year in the South. Its very large, branching roots penetrate far down, loosening the soil, getting plant food where other crops would be a failure. Alfalfa is a perennial, and lasts for eight to ten years. Sow seeds in thoroughly prepared soil at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. Lime should be applied at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre. Before sowing the seed it will be best to inoculate them, if Alfalfa has never been grown on the soil you are to sow. We can supply you with the bacteria for inoculating Alfalfa and Clover at \$1 per acre. 10 to 30 lbs. 45 cts. per lb., bus. (60 lbs.) \$24. Prices fluctuate.

ALPHANO INOCULANT. For seed and soil inoculation. Use it for peas, beans, soy beans, cowpeas, clover, and all legumes. Send for descriptive circular. Acre size, \$1; 10-acre size, \$8.

Fertilizers

Pure Bone Meal. This pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture and lawns. It decomposes rapidly and is quickly effective. Should be applied at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre.

In 100-lb. bags:	
100 lbs. \$4 25	1,000 lbs. \$40 00
500 lbs. 21 00	2,000 lbs. 80 00

Nitrate of Soda. Fifteen per cent nitrogen, equivalent to over 18 per cent ammonia. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 60 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

In 100-lb. bags:	
100 lbs. \$6 00	1,000 lbs. \$56 00
200 lbs. 12 00	2,000 lbs. 100 00

We also have in stock at all times Acid Phosphate, 8-3-3, and other grades of fertilizer. Get our prices by the bag, ton or carload.

WIZARD

TRADE BRAND MARK

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. A pure, natural manure, unequaled for mixing with potting soil for lawns, general vegetable- and flower-gardens, or for making liquid manure where quick as well as lasting results are wanted. 2-lb. pkg. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 40 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$15, 1,000 lbs. \$26, ton \$50.

Cattle Manure. Same price as Sheep Manure.





Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover

Also known as German, Annual and Scarlet Clover. The greatest soil-improver known to the southern farmer, the earliest hay crop to ripen, and makes, excepting alfalfa, some of the most nutritious feed for horses and cattle. When sowed with wheat, oats, rye, barley or some such crop, it produces an enormous crop of hay. No man is farming until he sows Crimson Clover. 25 cts. per lb., postpaid. Write for market prices on bulk quantities. Present price \$9 per bushel.

White Dutch Clover

White Clover does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils. Is especially valuable and largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 pounds an acre; more largely sown with other grasses, in which case use half the amount. 75 cts. per lb., 5 to 10 lbs. at 70 cts. per lb.

Alsike Clover

A valuable perennial Clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading and recumbent than Red Clover; has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deeply into the soil. Notwithstanding, it seems to be hardier than Red Clover, standing as much heat and decidedly more cold. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from August to March, the sooner the better. It seems to be well adapted to creek and river bottoms. From 8 to 10 pounds should give a good stand. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb. Price fluctuates.

Sweet Clover, or Melilotus

FOR FORAGE AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Sweet Clover is also known as Bokhara Clover. One of the great uses Melilotus has been put to is to inoculate the soil where Alfalfa is intended to be grown, as it contains the same class of bacteria that infest the roots of Alfalfa, for it will grow where Alfalfa will not the first year. It enriches poor, thin land, prevents land from washing, stands heat and drought remarkably well, is very fattening for all live stock and valuable for bee pasture. It is sown at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds to an acre. Lb. 45 cts., 10-lb. lots and over at 40 cts. per lb.

Bur Clover

Can only be sown in the summer and fall. For the South it is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until the summer comes fully on. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, the combination of the two making a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Price, Seed in the Bur: Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. and over at 30 cts. per lb. Recleaned Hulled Seed: Lb. 40 cts.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover

This is valuable to sow on poor wornout fields, hillsides, thin woods, groves, and wet bottom lands for summer pasture and for improving the land. It is particularly valuable for late summer grazing on land that cannot be used for other purposes. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre broadcast in March or April and do not graze it early if you wish it to re-seed. While the plant winter-kills, it reseeds itself and thickens every year and will soon spread. Lb. 45 cts., postpaid; not postpaid. lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. at 34 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. at 32 cts. per lb.



GROWS BUMPER CROPS!

of Alfalfa, Clover, Peas, Beans, Other Legumes.
It will insure a catch, yield big crops

The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch" of alfalfa, clover or other legumes. "Nitragin" is insurance.

Use a reliable culture. Nitragin has been tried out and has made good. It contains strong, active bacteria—which produce nodules and take nitrogen from the air. Nitragin is sold in the Finely-Granular Medium and Ventilated Can so that the bacteria are good for a long time. Inoculated legumes give better food and better soil. Inoculation with Nitragin always pays.

Garden Nitragin for peas, beans, sweet peas only, all in one can, one size only,	
(wgt. 4 ozs.).....	\$0 30
1/2-acre size. Any culture (wgt. 4 ozs.)	50
1-acre size. Any culture (wgt. 8 ozs.)	1 00
5-acre size. Any culture (wgt. 2 1/2 lbs.).....	4 00
10-acre size. Any culture (wgt. 5 lbs.)	7 50

Postage or express is extra. Please state for what crop it is to be used, as there are different kinds of Nitragin. Use Garden Nitragin for your garden peas and beans





Wyatt's Pasture and Grass Mixtures

It has long been an established fact that Grass Seed sowed in mixture makes a far better yield of hay and also a better pasture than when one variety is sowed alone. We have made a study of Grass Mixtures, and in offering the following we have the ideal mixtures for the purposes for which they are recommended. Only the highest grade of seed is used and it is thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions to give the best results. In the Hay mixtures we use only the Grasses which have proven the best to sow together and which mature and ripen together, which is, of course, necessary to get the best crops. Should you desire a special mixture we shall be glad to fill your order.

Wyatt's Dependable Grass Mixture No. 1, for Hay or Pasture

Recommended for light or loamy upland, for either hay crop or grazing purposes. Composed of Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Alfalfa, etc. These Grasses mature and ripen together, making a splendid hay. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. at 35 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$33.

Wyatt's Dependable Grass Mixture No. 2, for Hay or Pasture

Recommended for light or loamy upland. Composed of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Perennial Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover, Herd Grass, and Alfalfa, etc. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. at 35 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$33.

Wyatt's Dependable Grass Mixture No. 3, for Hay or Pasture

Recommended for stiff, heavy or low lands. Composed of Timothy, Herd Grass, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover, and Meadow Fescue, etc. These Grasses have the advantage of maturing and ripening together. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. at 35 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$33.

Wyatt's Dependable Grass Mixture No. 4, for Hay or Pasture

Recommended for stiff, heavy or low lands. Composed of Kentucky Blue Grass, Alsike Clover, Herd Grass, White Dutch Clover, and Meadow Fescue, etc. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. at 35 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$33.

Grass Seed

Orchard Grass. This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making quick, vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 30 pounds to the acre in the spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses. Price fluctuates. Present prices: Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. at 30 cts. per lb., bus. (14 lbs.) \$4.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 40 cts., bus. (11 lbs.) \$3.25.

Timothy. Very nutritious, and salable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy moist soils; should not be sown on light, dry land. Good results are obtained if mixed with red-top, sapling clover, alsike or some grass maturing at the same time. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. at 16 cts. per lb., bus. (45 lbs.) \$7.

Fancy Cleaned Herd Grass, or Red-Top. This excellent pasture and hay grass does well on any soil, but perhaps thrives best on moist, heavy

soils. It spreads and thickens from year to year, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Matures at the same time as timothy, with which it makes a good mixture. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. at 27 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$25.

Meadow Fescue. Remains green all winter, making fine, nutritious pasture, and also yields well as a hay crop. Largely used for grazing. Sow about 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 45c., 10 lbs. at 40c. per lb., 100 lbs. \$39.

Perennial Rye Grass. Good for hay and pasture if sown on strong moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early, and lasts several years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$15.

Italian Rye Grass. Larger and stronger than Perennial Rye Grass; has large, broad, glossy green blades. Thrives best on moist, fertile soils, furnishing three or four cuttings a year. Sow about 40 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$15.

Bermuda Grass. A valuable grass for permanent sod, and especially recommended for dams and terraces, as it has long, tough roots and is of a

GRASS SEED, continued

matty growth; prevents land washing. Would not advise sowing on land which is to be planted in other crops, as it is very tenacious in habit and very hard to eradicate after it once gets a hold. It is very similar to Virginia Wire Grass. Sow in March or April, 7 to 8 pounds to the acre, in well-prepared soil. Lb. 60 cts., postpaid; by express, lb. 55 cts., 10 lbs. at 50 cts. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring, 35 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price: Lb. 40 cts., postpaid; by express, lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. at 33 cts. per lb., bus. (14 lbs.) \$4.50.

Sudan Grass. This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture, and is recommended for the hot, dry regions of the South and Southwest, although it appears to do well in almost any soil or climate. It belongs to the sorghum family, is somewhat similar to Johnson grass, only more thrifty, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with small stems and an abundance of broad leaves. Its root system is similar to that of millet, it being an annual grass, hence it has not the objectionable roots of Johnson grass. It stools freely and produces the best hay of any of the sorghum family. When sown for hay it is broadcast at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre, seeding being done in the spring. It will yield from 8 to 12 tons of hay per acre. Lb. 40 cts., postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 30 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$25. Bags 70 cts. extra.

Kaffir Corn. This has been largely grown in the West for a forage and main crop. The grain is much relished by cattle and poultry. It can be sown with cowpeas; the corn holds the vines off the ground, making a larger yield of peas, and both can be cut together, making a larger yield of feed. Sow alone, broadcast 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for forage, and cut before fully headed. White is the standard variety; Red is very popular, and in some sections is considered hardier. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb.

Teosinte. This is a valuable fodder plant, resembling corn, but with larger leaves and sweeter stalks. Much relished by stock, either green or as dry fodder. It may be cut five or six times a year. Stalks 10 to 12 feet high. Drill in in May or June, 3 pounds to the acre. Present price: Lb. 80 cts.

Spanish Chufas

Chufas are highly recommended by the experiment stations throughout the South, and in some portions of the South the statement is made that no crop will produce as heavy in proportion to the quality of the land as Chufas. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas. They can be planted from April to June. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering about 2 inches. Chufas require from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre.

When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on



Red-Top Grass see page 37

SPANISH CHUFAS, continued

top of the soil, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will quickly go over the field in search of them. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid; bus. (40 lbs.), price on application.

Broom Corn

Evergreen. Grows long and straight; brings highest market prices for making brooms. Sow in 3-foot drills and thin plants to 3 inches. Sow 5 pounds to the acre. Present price: Lb. 25 cts.

Velvet Beans

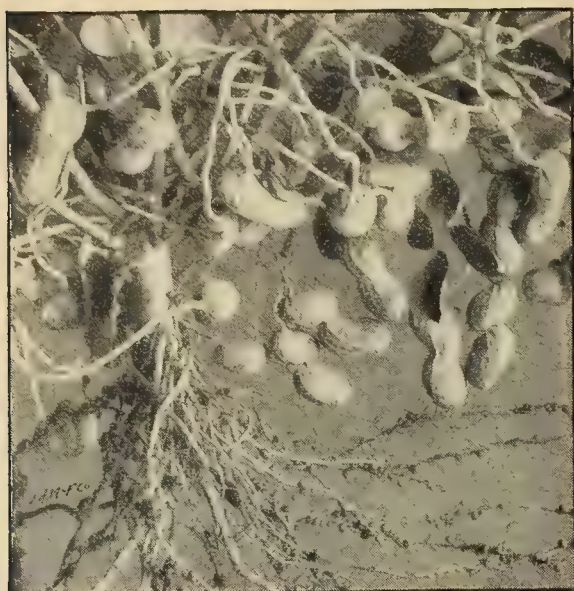
Dolichos multiflorus

Velvet Beans make a large growth of vines. They are equally as nutritious as Cowpeas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if possible, to leave them above ground until killed by frost, than to plow under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost as much as a heavy application of stable manure. These Beans should be planted in May, June, or July, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart.

Osceola Velvet Beans. Price on application. Usually about \$4.50 per bushel.

Early Speckled, or 100-Day Velvet Beans. Price on application. About \$4 per bushel.

All of the Grass Seeds listed on these pages are of the highest grades to be obtained. Customers ordering Grass Seeds from us may be assured of receiving the cleanest and purest stocks that are to be had. Prices of all field seeds are subject to market fluctuations. Write for prices when you get ready to order.



Spanish Peanuts

Sorghums

Early Amber. The best producer of all Sorghums. Grows to a height of 10 feet and stools. Will yield several cuttings per year. Makes one of the best green feeds, or it can be cured. All Sorghums require rich land in order to make a good crop. Sow either broadcast or in drills. If broadcast, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre. Sow in May or June. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Early Orange. A new variety that is very similar to the Amber. This variety is more popular with some growers than the Amber, and is said to produce a heavier crop. We think both varieties of unusually good merit. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Sugar Drip. As a feed for horses and cattle this variety has no equal. Its quality is the best, and it contains a great deal of sugar, which adds to its feeding value. It is also one of the best varieties for making syrup, giving an immense quantity, as well as the very best quality. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, or in drills at the rate of 1 peck per acre. Lb. 30 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Peanuts

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3-foot drills. About 1 bushel in the hull is required to plant an acre, and about 15 pounds shelled nuts. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

Spanish. Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel, and yield enormously. The vines and roots make excellent food for stock. In the hull, lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 25 cts.); 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$16; shelled, lb. 30 cts. (postpaid, 40 cts.), 10 lbs. at 28 cts. per lb., 100 lbs., price quoted on request.

Valencia. These are dull red in color, of medium size. A heavy yielder with long pods, sometimes containing three or four Peanuts. It is probably the hardest Peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming popular wherever grown. Lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 30 cts.), 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$16.

PEANUTS, continued

Virginia Jumbo. A large variety of the well-known Virginia Peanut. In the hull, lb. 20 cts. (postpaid, 30 cts.), 10 lbs. at 18 cts. per lb., 100 lbs., price quoted on request.

Table Cowpeas

Gallivant, or Lady. This is an old-fashioned Pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, of very fine flavor, superior in table qualities to the Blackeye. It is very prolific, and a very desirable variety. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea."

Brown-Eye White Peas. This is a well-known Pea in the Carolinas. It has a purple hull and is a tremendous yielder. Present price: Bus. \$5.50.

Large Early Black-Eye. The best and most prolific of the Black-Eye Peas. The vines are vigorous and prolific. The pods are long and well filled with large, pure white Peas with a coal-black eye. Its eating qualities are among the best. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Small Black-Eye. Similar to the Large Black-Eye, but smaller. The seeds are of beautiful shape and color, very small, and of the most select eating qualities. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Crowder. A new Pea that we put ahead of any for table use. Its color is a light brown. The seeds are large or medium size, irregular shape and of the most choice flavor. Its eating qualities are far superior to those of any other variety. The most prolific variety, the pods being literally crowded with Peas.

All varieties, except where noted, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$6

Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*)

Sow 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre

Cowpeas are one of the largest yielding and most nutritious crops known. The vines when cured are considered superior to timothy hay in the South. As a fertilizer the Cowpea has no superior, for, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, it has the power of extracting the nitrogen from the air and depositing it in the vines and roots, so that the land is benefited even when the crop is cut for hay. Sow in late May to the first of August.

Whippoorwill. A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown-speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage.

Braham. A new variety that is a cross between the Iron and the Blue Whippoorwill, or Crowder. It has the good qualities of both the Iron and the Whippoorwill. It is disease resistant and heavy yielder of both seed and hay. The seeds are small. One bushel will go twice as far as any of the older varieties. It is better adapted to lighter soils than for heavy clay soils.

Wonderful, or Unknown. A variety valuable on account of its immense growth of vines. It holds its foliage well, and for that reason is desirable for hay. It is late in maturing and needs a full season to give good results.

New Era. This extra-early Cowpea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is quicker in growth than any other Cowpea; makes a very large growth of vine and a very prolific yield of Peas. It stands upright, enabling the Peas to be easily gathered.

Clay. Seeds medium-sized and cream or clay-colored. Vines grow long and leafy. Seed matures medium late.



Cowpeas

COWPEAS, continued

Black. This is the standard variety, and the most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vines and leaves and a good yield of Peas. It is a splendid land improver, most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed.

Iron. This variety is noted for its disease-resistant qualities. It succeeds where other varieties succumb. The seed is smaller than the average Cowpea, so that not so many are needed to sow an acre.

Red Ripper. The Red Ripper resembles the Black Cowpea in growth of vine, but is ten days earlier and more prolific.

Mixed Cowpea Seed. The principal varieties in the Mixed Cowpeas we offer are the Clay, Black, Red Ripper, Whippoorwill, and other southern varieties. A great many southern farmers prefer to sow Cowpeas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed Peas.

All varieties of Cowpeas, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$6

We handle over 5,000 bushels of Cowpeas annually. Write us for prices when you are ready to buy.

White Beans

Navy. One of the most popular varieties. Can be planted during the summer months, and when dry stored for winter use. Makes a most appetizing dish throughout the entire winter. Beans small and pure white. Very prolific. Lb. 35 cts., postpaid; 100 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

White Kidney. Similar in growth and use to the Navy, but larger and kidney-shaped. Makes a choice eating Bean. Very prolific. Lb. 35 cts., postpaid; 100 lbs. at 25 cts. per lb. Write for prices on bulk quantities.

Dwarf Essex Rape

MAKES SPLENDID, NUTRITIOUS PASTURAGE FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY

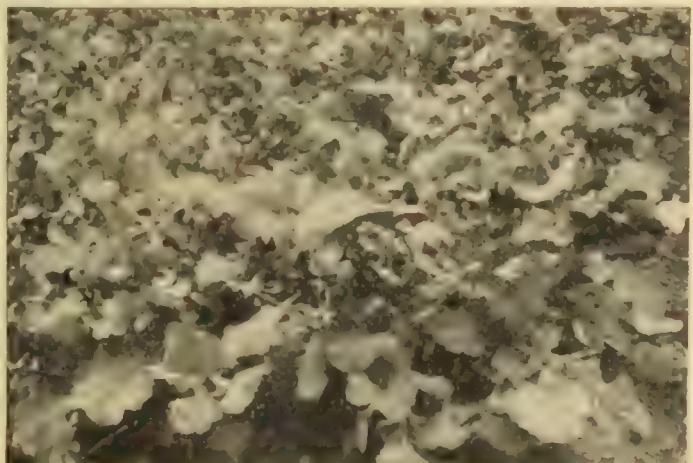
This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for cattle, sheep, and hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used. Lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, lb. 35 cts.); 10-lb. lots and over at 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over at 20 cts. per lb.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

The best variety for the farmer, as it makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and yields much more seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and one of the best egg-producing foods known. The leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so they will thresh easily, flay out and run through threshing machine; clean with ordinary fanning mill. Lb. 25 cts., postpaid; 10 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. \$16.

Yellow Milo Maize

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. Like Sorghum, it can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other Sorghums. By express or freight, lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. and over at 12 cts. per lb., 50 lbs. and over at 9 cts. per lb.; by mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c., lb. 30c., 10 lbs. and over at 15c. per lb.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Vetches

Sand, Hairy, or Winter. Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which will hold the Vetch off the ground. Sow 25 pounds to the acre with grain. Lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$37.50.

Oregon, or Spring. Larger seed and coarser growth than the Hairy Vetch; may be sown either in spring or fall. Sow 25 pounds to the acre with 2 bushels of Oats, which will make excellent early hay. Lb. 35 cts., postpaid; by express or freight, lb. 20 cts.

Millet, Pearl, or Cat-Tail

One of the Best and Most Nutritious of Continuous Cutting Green Forage Plants

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts. (postpaid, 35 cts.), 10 lbs. and over at 23 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. and over at 22 cts. per lb.

Golden, or Liberty Millet

Formerly Called German Millet

Golden Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than 1 bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and, at the same time, it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Our Southern-grown Golden Millet makes much better growth than Western-grown seed. The practice of sowing Golden Millet with cowpeas for a hay crop seems to be increasing. It should be sown with some quick-maturing variety of cowpeas, such as Whippoorwill or New Era, at the rate of about three-quarters of a bushel of Millet and one bushel of cowpeas to the acre. It is necessary, when these crops are sown together, to cut the crop at the time that the Millet is ready to cut for hay, regardless of the maturity of the cowpeas. Sown together in this way they make a much larger yield than either crop alone, and cure up and make splendid, nutritious feed. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.80, 50 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb. Prices fluctuate.

Winter Rye

Common Winter.
Bus. \$2.75.

Rosen. Bus. \$3.
Abruzzi. Bus. \$4.25.

Barley

Bearded Winter. Bus. \$3.50.
Spring. Bus. \$3.50.

Seed Wheat

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem, Leap's Prolific, and Fultz. Bus. \$4, 10 bus. at \$3.75 per bus.

Japanese Buckwheat

This is a profitable crop for either grain, flower food for bees, soil-enricher, or to kill out weeds. Splendid for poultry. Sow 1 bushel to the acre in June, July, or August. Price, about \$3 per bus.

Oats

Burt, or 90-Day. The best spring Oats, as it is the earliest, nearly rust-proof, hardy and vigorous, and yields more grain than any other spring Oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price: Bus. \$1.60, 10 bus. at \$1.55 per bus.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf. This has long been the most popular variety in this state, and has now extended its popularity into all parts of the South and West. Though a winter Oat, it also succeeds well if sown in the spring, making surest crop if sown by March 15. Sow 1 1/4 to 2 bushels to the acre. Bus. \$2.25.

Red Rustproof. A very desirable early variety for heavy soils and low, moist grounds, where rust attacks other varieties. Yields abundantly of large, heavy grain, but does not grow as tall as the winter Oat. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Present price: Bus. \$1.60, 10 bus. at \$1.50 per bus.

Appler. An early, large red Oat, similar to the Rustproof, but hardier and yields more grain. Present price: Bus. \$1.60, 10 bus. at \$1.55 per bus.

Fulghum. This Oat is of a rustproof type, somewhat earlier than the Appler, and is a heavier yielder. Is largely used in the South. Present price: Bus. \$1.70, 10 bus. at \$1.65 per bus.

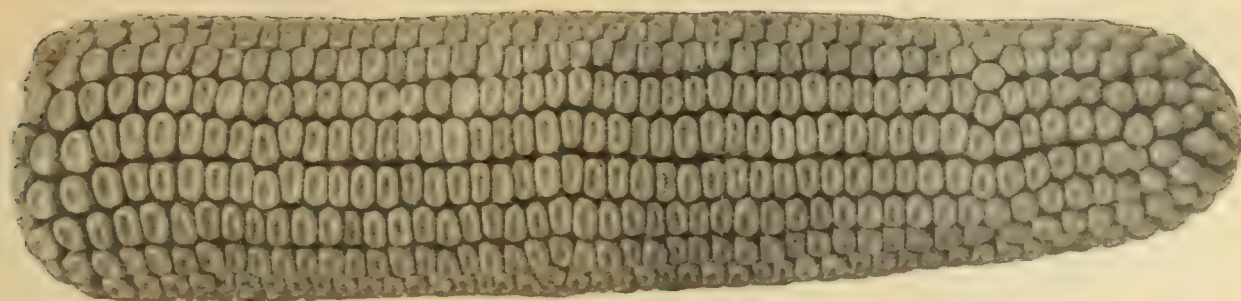
Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas should be sown in February or March, weather permitting. They make large yields of most nutritious hay, cut either green or cured for hay. They should be sown 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre, with 1/2 bushel Spring Oats. Pk. \$1.65, bus. \$6. Cotton bags 70 cts. Special prices on request.

On account of their extreme hardiness, they can be sown earlier than any other legume crop, furnishing an excellent crop of hay or serving the purpose of a green fertilizer for succeeding summer crops.



Burt, or 90-Day Oats



Wyatt's Yellow Dent Corn

Field Corn

Wyatt's Improved Golden Dent. We have been carefully growing and selecting this Corn on our own farms for several years, until now we have in it the most prolific and hardy yellow Corn to be had for the South. It is not a flint variety, but being a moderately hard Corn, does not rot in the field as do many varieties of yellow Corn. It is very early, maturing in about 90 days. Present price: Pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.

Red-Cob White Gourd Seed. A very deep-grained Corn, with large ears and medium cob. One of the most popular Corns for medium or light land. Present price: Pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.

Boone County White. A very large-eared, medium-late variety. A vigorous grower; very productive; matures in 120 days. Qt. 25 cts., 4 qts. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4, 5 bus. at \$3.75 per bus.

Early Northern White Dent. For early ripening, large yield, and compact growth, is one of the best varieties; ears large, from 14- to 18-rowed. Qt. 25 cts., 4 qts. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4, 5 bus. at \$3.75 per bus.

Trucker's Favorite. Almost as sweet as Sugar Corn, and more delicately flavored than some of them. For such markets as rank size and profit first, this variety is very profitable to grow for market as a Sugar Corn; it is a White Dent sort with 12-rowed, long, symmetrical, well-filled ears. Qt. 25 cts., 4 qts. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4, 5 bus. at \$3.75 per bus.

Hickory King. A very popular and productive white Corn, especially good for high land. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4; by mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 40 cts.

Wyatt's North Carolina Two-Ear White. An extra-early variety that we have been improving on our own Wake County farms. Stalks produce two and three ears of good size; the fodder is also abundant and of fine quality. Pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.

Cocke's Prolific. This is a valuable variety of white Corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James River. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on low river grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen as high as 11 good ears to the stalk. The ears are of good average size, the grain being white, of flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy Corn. Our stock of this Corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4; by mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 40 cts.

Improved Southern White Snowflake. This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and when ground makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear Corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears of a shape that is most salable for green Corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height with ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Will make good Corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green Corn to sell for roasting ears. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.40, bus. \$4.50; by mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 35 cts.

Soja, or Soy Beans

A GREAT DROUGHT-RESISTING FORAGE CROP, PRODUCING IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF NUTRITIOUS FEED, BESIDES BEING AN EXCELLENT SOIL IMPROVER

The cowpea and Soy Bean are nearly related and have many points in common, but there are certain characteristics which make the Soy Bean distinct. Very few varieties make a vine, but are of upright growth, although if grown on rich soil there is a tendency to lodge. The Soy Bean produces a much larger crop of seed than the cowpea, and this crop is easier to harvest.

The plant is generally upright, branched, and grows from 1½ to 4 feet tall, according to variety and weather conditions. The plants are covered with fine hairs, whereas the cowpea is smooth and glossy. The pods are small and usually contain many beans. The seed is as valuable as that of the cowpea as to size, color, and shape, but the Soy Bean ripens practically all its seeds at one time. With so variable a plant, it is but natural that many varieties are offered.

If sowed in rows 2½ feet apart, it requires ½ bushel of seed per acre; and if drilled in or broadcast, 1½ bushels per acre. Seed can be sown in May, June, or July, but does best if sown rather early, and the seed should be covered lightly, not over a couple of inches.

Soy Bean Prices, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$6



Soja, or Soy Beans

narrowing, with rows 40 to 50 inches apart, 5 feet being given where the land is unusually rich. Seeding is best done with the Cotton planter, and the young plants should be thinned to about 18 or 20 inches in the rows; if the ground is very rich, two plants may be left in a hill, but otherwise only one. Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to keep the surface free from crust, and planting should never be done until danger of frost is passed.

Perry's Early Prolific. (Medium boll.) This is evidently a selection from the King's, as a large percentage of the flowers bear the well-known red spot of the King's, but it is a full week earlier in maturing. The bolls are also larger, and it is a heavier and surer cropper. Pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

King's. (Medium boll.) This standard variety holds its own against the newer Cottons, many of the best of which were bred from it, as evidenced by the King's characteristic red spot in the center of the bloom. It is one of the earliest kinds, maturing in 90 days, and is invaluable for sections where the growing season is short. No Cotton is so popular with the large planters of North Carolina, and its use in the extreme South is becoming more extensive now that the boll weevil is such a menace, especially to Cottons whose slow maturity gives a long exposure to damage. Pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Ideal. (Medium boll.) Although several days later than the King's in maturing, this fine Georgia selection has been making wonderful yields every year since its introduction, and competent judges believe it to be the best type of Prolific in cultivation. It is of rank growth and resists drought better than most kinds. Pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Big-Boll Early. (Large boll.) No Cotton with large bolls equals this in earliness, and it has been found to resist drought particularly well; it should have a careful trial. Pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Our Cotton Seed is grown at W. L. Wyatt's Oakview Farm, and is especially selected from heavy-cropping cotton. A cotton-gin is maintained on the farm; therefore only seed that is of the highest quality is taken for our seed stock. We know that you will be pleased with the special strains that we grow.

SOJA, or SOY BEANS, continued

Mammoth Yellow. The largest-growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. Lb. 15c. (postpaid, lb. 22c.). Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time catalogue is printed.

Tar Heel Black. Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit, and a Soja Bean that is destined to become very popular. Fully equal to any variety of Soja Beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. Lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.).

Brown. This is one of the best varieties for forage and soil-improving purposes, making a quick and large growth of forage. Is also very prolific in its yield of Beans. Probably better adapted for sowing with cowpeas than any other kinds, on account of its maturing with the cowpea crop to better advantage than the Mammoth Yellow. Lb. 15 cts. (postpaid, lb. 22 cts.).

Medium Soy, Wilson, Early Black, Haberlandt. Prices on application.

North Carolina-Grown Cotton Seed

One to 1½ bushels of seed are required for an acre

The cultivation of Cotton varies considerably, of course, according to the locality and soil, but in general the ground should be prepared by thorough plowing and



Cotton Field

Insecticides and Fungicides



Slug-Shot. Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables, and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. Lb. 25 cts.; by express or freight, 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts., 50 lbs. \$5, 100 lbs. \$8.50.

Fish-Oil Soap. Generally called Whale-

Oil Soap. Effectually destroys the mealy bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San José scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By express, lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 65 cts.

Lime-Sulphur (For San José Scale). The most effective remedy for San José scale, oyster-shell scale, and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. For fall and spring spraying, after the leaves have fallen and before freezing weather comes on and just before the buds begin to swell, use 1 gallon concentrated Lime-Sulphur to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, use 1½ gallons Lime-Sulphur, 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead, and 50 gallons water. Apply this mixture after the blossoms have fallen and again when the second brood of codlin moth appears. The above mixtures are for apple, pear and similar hardy fruits. For peach, plum, cherry, and less hardy fruits, use the strength recommended for fall and spring spraying, except that after the bud and leaf clusters have reached a good size, when a mixture of ½ gallon Lime-Sulphur, 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead and 50 gallons of water should be applied at intervals up to a month of ripening, when the Arsenate of Lead should be omitted. Qt. 30 cts., 2 qts. 50 cts., gal. 80 cts., 5 gals. \$2.75, 10 gals. \$5, bbl. \$15.

Lime-Sulphur Powder. Where large quantities of this solution are used the powdered form is the most economical way to buy it. Lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75, 25 lbs. \$6.25.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone, or Blue Vitriol). Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By express, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots at 15 cts. per lb., 50-lb. lots at 14 cts. per lb.

Sulphur. For making Lime-Sulphur Spray, for mildew and plant-mites. By express, lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.65.

Arsenate of Lead. (For leaf-eating insects.) Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5-lb. pkg. \$2.75, 25-lb. pkg. \$12.

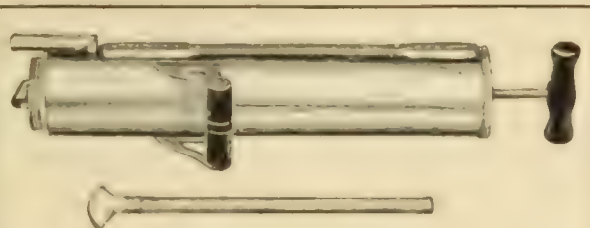
Paris Green. (For leaf-eating insects.) It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. ¼lb. 20c., ½lb. 40c., lb. 70c. 5 lbs. \$3.

Black-Leaf 40. (For sucking insects.) Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 pounds soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. Oz. bottle 25 cts., ½lb. 75 cts., 2 lbs. \$2.50, 10-lb. pkg. \$10.75. Cannot be mailed.

Bordeaux Mixture. (Powder.) The standard fungicide and most effective remedy for all fungous diseases, indispensable for the control of black rot in grapes and blight in cucumbers, melons and potatoes. Also used for apple scab, bitter rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and downy mildew. ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.25. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Dry Calcium Arsenate. This is the proper and most effective powder for dusting on cotton for eradicating the boll weevil. It is the poison used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in experiments which proved that the weevil could be killed out at a profitable cost. Be sure to get Bulletin No. 731, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which gives all information. ½lb. 30 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 25 lbs. \$8.75, 50 lbs. \$17, 100 lbs. \$33.

Bug Death. Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all leaf-eating pests. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts., 3-lb. pkg. 50 cts., 5-lb. pkg. 90 cts., 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.75. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.



Duster Brown

A new powder gun for the garden or farm. Automatically ejects a sufficient amount of any dry powdered insecticide or fungicide in a fine, mist-like manner that reaches all parts of growing plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Parcel post weight, 4 pounds. If wanted by parcel post, add postage. By express or freight, not prepaid, \$2 each.



"Century" Barrel Sprayer
(Barrel not furnished)



"Perfect Success" Bucket Spray Pump
(Bucket not furnished)



"Gardener's Choice" Cart Sprayer

Deming Spray Pumps

"Century" Barrel Sprayer. Widely used for disinfecting farmyards, barns, poultry-houses and stock-pens; spraying stock-dip and cattle-fly oil; whitewashing buildings and fences, etc., in addition to the regular work of spraying. Is proof against corrosion, as all working parts are brass. Will develop powerful pressure; is easy to operate. Universal Iron Base fits 10 x 10-inch in side or end of barrel. Filling hole in base admits liquid. 2¼-inch iron cylinder, 4-inch stroke. Large air-chamber. Shipping weight, 75 pounds. Pump only, with "Y" connection, \$16. Outfit "A," including one 12½-foot section of ½-inch hose and Simplex nozzle, \$23.

Major Barrel Sprayer. Outfit "A," \$18.50.

"Gardener's Choice" Cart Sprayer. A one-man machine. Substantial pump. Easy to operate. All brass working parts. Hardwood tank holds

24 gallons. 24-inch diameter wheels and 2-inch tires; hub to hub measurement, 33 inches. Equipment includes 6 feet of ½-inch hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Shipping weight, 120 pounds. Price, \$38.

"Perfect Success" Bucket Spray Pump. It's fun to use the "Perfect Success." Indispensable for spraying a small number of fruit trees; for gardens, greenhouses, etc.; also used for washing windows, buggies and autos; applying whitewash and disinfecting in barns and poultry-houses; also applying cattle-fly oil, stock dip, etc. Has malleable iron bucket clamp for holding pump firmly in bucket, so entire outfit may be carried from place to place by the bail when bucket is full of mixture. Fitted with 3 feet of ¾-inch hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Shipping weight, 10 pounds. Price, \$8.

Prize Bucket Spray Pump. \$6.

Success Bucket Spray Pump. \$7.50.

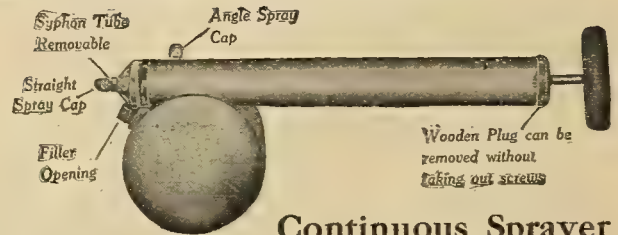


Feeny Dust Gun

Double-acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail, postpaid, \$2.65; by express, \$2.50.

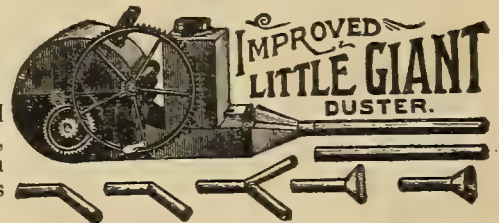
Little Giant Duster

Machine weighs six pounds; furnished with three tubes and five nozzles and strap. Distributes Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore, sulphur, lime, dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green compound, etc. Capacity, about 1 quart. Dusts potato vines as fast as you can walk, two rows at a time. \$12.



Continuous Sprayer

Tin, \$1. Galvanized, \$1.25



Fruit Trees and Nursery Stock. We shall be glad to quote on your entire list of Nursery Stock. Our stock is grown under conditions that make the trees and plants well adapted to this section. You will find that our prices on all varieties will be in line with those of reputable nurserymen. We list only a small part of the stock that we can supply.

APPLES. Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Red June, Red Astrachan, Williams' Early Red, Horse, Bonum, Grimes Golden, Winesap, Delicious. 4 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

PEACHES. Mayflower, Arp, Greensboro, Carman, Belle of Georgia, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Late Crawford, Matthews, Smock, Bilyeu. 3 ft. and up, \$1 ea., \$7.50 for 10.

PEARS. Koonce, Seckel, Bartlett, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Kieffer, Le Conte, Magnolia. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

PLUMS. Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Green Gage, Damson. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CHERRIES. Tartarian, Governor Wood, May Duke, Richmond, Montmorency. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Sprayers

We list only a few of the important sprayers and dusters. Should you desire any special type, let us know, for we can usually secure what you want if it is obtainable.

Auto-Spray No. 6

A splendid brass sprayer, with 3 feet of hose; has two nozzles, one to be used when a single-stream spray is desired, and one for a mist spray. The pump sprays on both the up and down strokes. Price, \$6.

Auto-Spray No. 3-D

Galvanized tank. Capacity 12 gallons. With truck, 20-inch wheel. \$27.50.

The Auto-Spray Compressed-Air Sprayer

For applying all insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash and cold-water paint. The Auto-Spray is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any Compressed-Air Sprayer. Two pumpings of about fifteen strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping, the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray. It is regularly equipped with carrying strap, 2 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid-stream cap and shut-off as selected and at prices below.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1 B, brass tank, with "Auto-Pop," \$12.

"Auto-Spray" No. 1 D, galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop," \$8.

Extension pipe, 2 feet long, solid brass, 70 cts.

Knapsack Outfit

Complete, \$9.50.

Garden Hose

25- and 50-foot lengths with couplings, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. and 25 cts. per foot, depending on quality. Nozzles, \$1.

Price-List of Nozzles

Fig. 965. Bordeaux. May be adjusted to throw fine or coarse spray or solid stream. Best for white-washing.....\$1 35

Fig. 963. Vermorel. With caps for fine or coarse spray. Spring discharger.....1 00

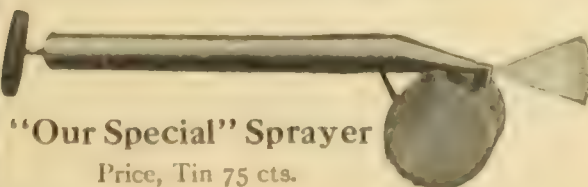
Fig. 766 $\frac{1}{2}$. Angle Simplex. Has two removable steel discs for coarse or fine spray.....80

Fig. 866 $\frac{1}{2}$. Giant Simplex Angle. Similar to 766 $\frac{1}{2}$ but larger.....1 35

Fig. 960. Acme. Throws solid stream or fine spray.....55

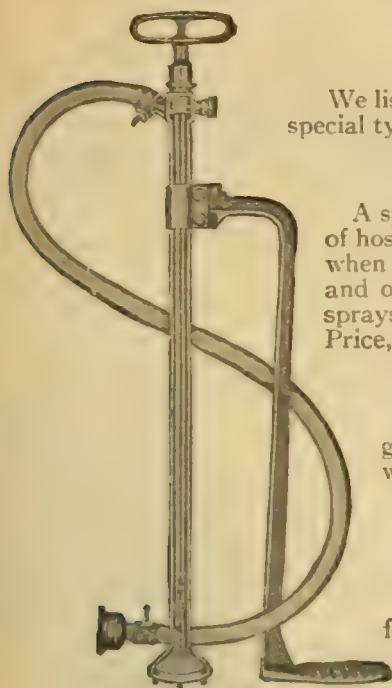
Ask for prices on other nozzles.

Complete stock of Extension Rods and Brass-Lined Bamboo Extension Poles.

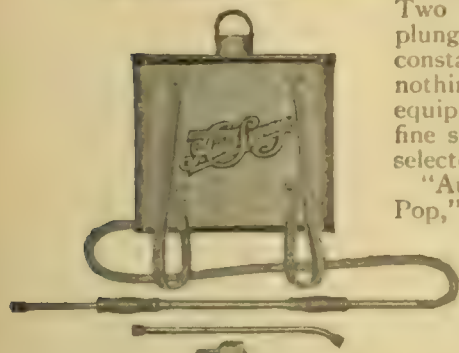


"Our Special" Sprayer

Price, Tin 75 cts.



Auto-Spray No. 6



Knapsack Outfit



Garden Hose



Auto-Spray No. 3-D



PATENTED.
Auto-Spray Com-
pressed-Air Sprayer

Pexto Pruning Shears

Order a good pair of Pruning Shears and keep your young trees, grape-vines, berry bushes, etc., in proper condition to bear the most and better fruit.

14.....	\$1 65	165.....	\$2 10
R65.....	2 00	R85.....	2 75
R170.....	2 35	R165.....	2 25
R275.....	2 50	65.....	1 85
R70.....	1 85	R50.....	1 25
99.....	2 50	60.....	1 35
50.....	1 10		

Hedge Shears

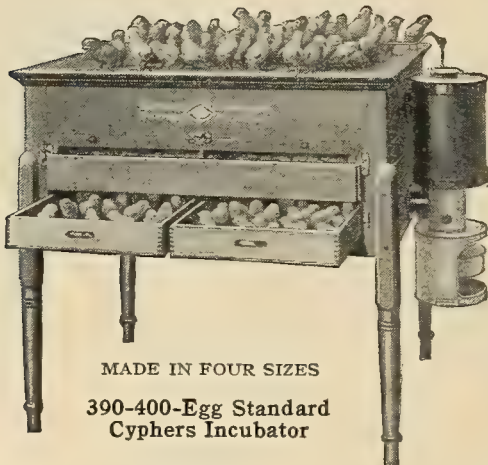
Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By express, \$2.50 to \$3.25, depending upon size and quality.

Pruning Saws.....	\$1 50
Tiffany 22-in. Steel Handle Pruning Shears.....	3 50
Rhodes 36-in. D. C. W. H. Pruners.....	3 50
Rhodes 30-in. D. C. W. H. Pruners.....	3 50
Rhodes D. C. Pole Pruner.....	7 50
Rhodes Pole Paragon Pruning Saw.....	4 00



Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

For the season of 1921 we offer our customers the Cyphers Incubator Company's complete line of Incubators. These three styles of high-class, guaranteed hatching machines, running through four different sizes, represent all that is efficient, convenient and reliable in incubator construction. In buying a Cyphers Company Incubator you take no chance.



Standard Cyphers Incubators

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been recognized as the standard hatchers of the world. Tens upon tens of thousands of them have been sold and are in successful use in every civilized country on the globe. They are used by more Government experiment stations, on more large, practical poultry plants, on more successful duck and egg farms, and by a larger number of the foremost poultry breeders than all other makes combined. They are the last word to date in incubator building, not a penny being spared anywhere in their construction to make sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climes, under widely different conditions, in the hands of all sorts of people. They are built to hatch and to last. With ordinary care they should last an ordinary lifetime. Every Standard Cyphers Incubator is guaranteed by the manufacturers to do first-class work in the hands of every purchaser who will give it a fair trial. Are built in four popular sizes and at prices as follows:

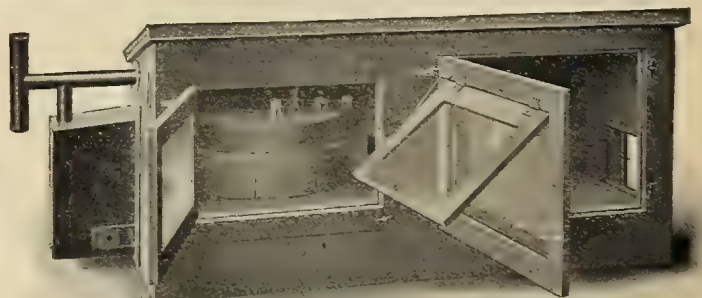
No. 0. 70-egg size.....	\$42 00	No. 2. 244-egg size.....	\$74 00
No. 1. 144-egg size.....	58 00	No. 3. 390-egg size.....	92 00

A full line of Thermometers and other supplies for Incubators always in stock, or else quickly secured

Cyphers Fire-Proofed Brooders

Cyphers Incubator Company has designed a line of improved Brooders that embody the most advanced ideas known to date in Brooder construction. They are built to do the work required of them, cost price being treated as of secondary importance. These Brooders are based on many years of practical experience and are not only fire-proofed and insurable, but are claimed by the manufacturers to be the best designed, the most durable, the most convenient, and the most efficient indoor and outdoor individual brooding devices thus far invented and placed on the market.

Style A, outdoor, size 32 x 32 inches..	\$20 00
Style B, outdoor, size 32 x 62 inches..	29 50
Adaptable Hover, for home-made brooders.....	12 50
Portable Hover.....	12 50



Poultry Supplies

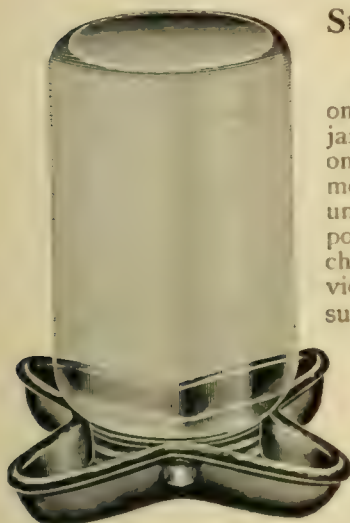
Standard Dry Food Hopper

These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. Price postpaid, \$1.25 each. Price by express, \$1 each.



Grit and Shell Box

This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells, or grit. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. Price postpaid, \$1.25 each. Price by express, \$1 each.



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

Will fit pint, quart, or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Price, postpaid, 26 cts. each. Price by express, 20 cts. each.

Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Made in three sizes. The top is made cone-shape, which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, postpaid, small size 50 cts., medium size, 60 cts., large size 70 cts.



Sanitary Stone-ware Fountain

The top is removable, allowing the fount to be thoroughly cleaned inside. The proper thing to use where medicine is given in the drinking water.

	Each	Doz.
1-qt.	\$0 40	\$4 25
2-qt.	50	5 00
4-qt.	60	6 25

Standard Egg Testers

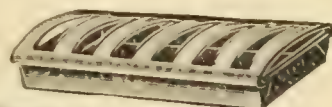
Price 30 cts. (mailing weight 4 ozs.).

Nest-Eggs

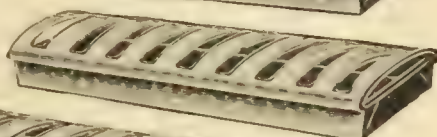
Knox Medicated. In this is combined a nest-egg and vermin-killer in one. They look exactly like natural eggs and are just the thing for laying hens. 5 cts. each (mailing weight 4 ozs.); 60 cts. per doz. (mailing weight 2 lbs.).

Porcelain. 3 for 10 cts. (mailing weight 1 lb.), 40 cts. per doz. (mailing weight 1 lb.).

No. 21



No. 22



No. 23



Sanitary Feeding Troughs

Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barrel top prevents wasting of feed and if used for water, does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely: No. 21. 12 in. long, packed 12 in. (shipping weight, 12 lbs.), 75 cts. each. No. 22. 18 in. long, packed 6 in. (shipping weight, 10 lbs.), \$1 each. No. 23. 24 in. long, packed 6 in. (shipping weight, 13 1/2 lbs.), \$1.50 each.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill



For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal, and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is 4 inches wide and 4 1/2 inches long, with a balance wheel

20 inches in diameter. Price, \$7.50 each.

Leader Aluminum Leg Bands

Adjustable and can be made in different sizes to fit the fowls. Numbered consecutively from 1 to 100. No. 1, for small breeds; No. 2 for large breeds, 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, postpaid.

Thermometers

Tyco Incubator. Adjustable, can be used in any machine. Price \$1 (mailing weight 4 ozs.).

Brooder. Price 75 cts. (mailing weight 3 ozs.).

Baby Chick Feeder

Saves feed; keeps it clean; can also be used for water or milk. Made in two sizes; No. 11, 6 in. in diam., 25c.; No. 12, 8 in. in diam., 40c.



Poultry Foods and Remedies

Hen-Cackle Scratch Feed. This is scientifically prepared by practical poultry experts to meet all the demands of growing and full-grown fowls. Contains cracked and whole grain and seeds, sunflower, oil cake, buckwheat and charcoal. Sifted and recleaned until entirely free from dust and chaff. \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 6 cts. per lb.; 200 lbs. and over at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Hen-Cackle Laying Mash. A selected mixture of ground feed, manufactured for us from the choicest, sound, sweet and wholesome grain. It is carefully prepared and contains ingredients in proper proportion essential to health, growth and egg-production. It is suitable for either morning or noon or evening meal, whichever method preferred, or may be kept before the fowls in a hopper in dry form. Present price: \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 7 cts. per lb.

Hen-Cackle Chick Feed. A complete grain feed for chicks up to eight weeks old. It is a standard mixture of recleaned cracked grain and seed, hulled oats, fine granulated bone and fine charcoal. Present price: \$5.25 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 6 cts. per lb.

Hen-Cackle Pigeon Feed. The right feeding of pigeons is considered something of a problem. Most raisers do not understand either the pigeon or its feeding as well as they do poultry. The true fancier, the man who raises birds, will find our Pigeon Feed especially chosen for pigeons, as there is no corn used, but various grains, peas and seeds, all clean, well matured, so that the young or old are able to use every particle of same. Present price: \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 7 cts. per lb.

Alfalfa Meal. This is alfalfa clover, cured green and cut fine for poultry. Present price: \$3.50 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 6 cts. per lb.

Pure Meat Meal, or Beef Scrap. This is excellent for hopper feed, and may be mixed and fed in a mash to great advantage. Present price: \$6.50 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 7 cts. per lb.

Poultry Grit. This is essential in the poultry yard, to keep fowls in healthy condition. \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 3 cts. per lb.

Crushed Oyster Shell. Indispensable for successful poultry keeping. It is best to have it where the fowls can get at it at all times. Present price: \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; less than 100 lbs., 3 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. pkg. 15 cts.

Charcoal. Aids digestion and promotes health. No poultryman can afford to be without it. Present price: 50-lb. sack \$2.25; less than 50 lbs., 7 cts. per lb.



Pratt's Poultry and Stock Remedies

Pratt's Baby Chick Food. 3-lb. pkg. 30 cts., 6½-lb. pkg. 60 cts., 14-lb. bag \$1.75, 25-lb. bag \$3, 100-lb. bag.....	\$10 00
Pratt's Poultry Regulator. 24-oz. pkg. 30c., 4-lb. pkg. 60c., 12-lb. pail \$1.75, 25-lb. pail.....	3 00
Pratt's Roup Remedy. Pkg. 30c., 60c., and.....	1 20
Pratt's Roup Tablets. Pkg. 30c., 60c., and.....	1 20
Pratt's Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy. Pkg. 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy. Pkg.....	30
Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy. Box.....	30
Pratt's Head Lice Ointment. Pkg.....	30
Pratt's Gape Remedy. Pkg. 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy. Pkg. 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's Lice Killer. (Powdered form.) Lb. pkg. 30 cts., 2½-lb. pkg.....	60
Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer. Qt. can 60 cts., 2-qt. can \$1, gal. can.....	1 75
Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant. Qt. can 60 cts., 2-qt. can \$1, gal. can.....	1 75
Pratt's Chicken Cholera Remedy. Pkg. 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's Animal Regulator. 21-oz. pkg. 30c., 48-oz. pkg. 60c., 12-lb. pail \$2.50, 25-lb. pail.....	4 00
Pratt's Heave, Cough and Cold Remedy. Lb. pkg.....	60
Pratt's Dip and Disinfectant. Qt. can 60c., 2-qt. can \$1, gal. can.....	1 75
Pratt's Liniment. Bottle.....	30
Pratt's Bag Ointment. Box.....	35
Pratt's Peerless Hoof Ointment. Box.....	30
Pratt's Healing Ointment. (For man or beast.) Box 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's Healing Powder. 4-oz. sifting top can.....	30
Pratt's Cow Tonic. Pkg.....	60
Pratt's Germ-a-thol. Bottle 30 cts. and.....	60
Pratt's Fly Chaser. ½-gal. can 90c., gal. can.....	1 50
National Hog Remedy. Pkg. \$1 and.....	1 50
Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick. Best for all kinds of stock. 25 cts. each, case of 30 bricks.....	6 00

Beekeepers' Supplies

We have added a full line of Hives and Beekeepers' Supplies. Call and inspect our stock or write for prices

Miscellaneous Requisites

Hotbed Sash. Open (without glass), made of cypress, either grooved, or rabbeted, to fit glass, \$3.75 each.

Glass for Hotbed. Per box of 150 lights 6 x 8, \$9; per box of 90 lights, 8 x 10, \$9.

Binder Twine. Standard, 5-lb. ball, \$1.25; 50-lb. bale, \$11.

Fruit-Baskets. For packing berries and fruits.

	100	1,000
Pt. size (oblong).....	\$1 25	\$11 00
Qt. size (square).....	1 50	12 50
2-qt. size (oblong).....	1 90	16 00
3-qt. size (oblong).....	2 75	26 00
4-qt. size (oblong).....	3 00	27 50
16-qt. size.....	18 00	160 00

Planet Jr

Farm and Garden Implements

Thousands of people are now cultivating gardens who have never done so before; thousands of people, therefore, are making a large saving in their living expenses and finding out, perhaps for the first time in their lives, what fresh peas, beans and corn taste like when they are right out of the garden. The labor of cultivating these gardens is made easy by the use of Planet Jr. Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, as is shown by the fact that many of the most enthusiastic gardeners of recent years are women.

The name "Planet Jr." has become synonymous with labor-saving among farmers and gardeners everywhere, and they instinctively want the implement that bears the Planet Jr. trade-mark.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

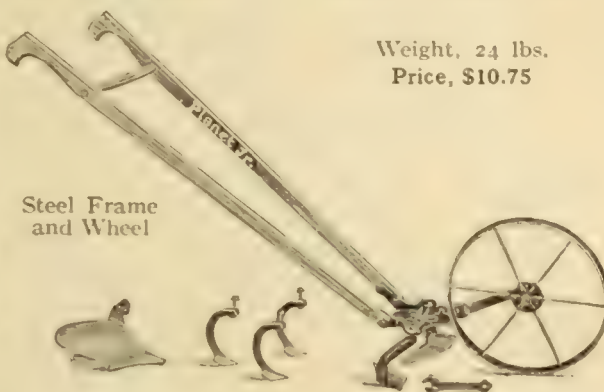
Price, \$23.50. Weight, 50 lbs.

As a Seeder only, (No. 4-D), Holds 2 1/2 quarts of seed.
Price, \$18.75.

This accurate, easy-running tool sows all garden seeds, from the smallest up to peas and beans, in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth, rolling down and marking out next row all at one passage. By removing the seeder and substituting the tool frame you have a complete Single-Wheel Hoe which plows, hoes, cultivates easily and thoroughly all through the season.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single-Wheel Hoe

Weight, 24 lbs.
Price, \$10.75



Steel Frame and Wheel

These Single-Wheel Hoes are the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of attachments, which adapt them to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden cultivation they will not do. The hoes are wonderful weed-killers and leave a fine dust mulch which prevents evaporation of the moisture. Cultivator teeth for deep or shallow work and plow for opening furrows for seed, manure, etc., and covering, hilling, etc. All steel parts of high carbon steel, oil-tempered and specially hardened. This combination has the most popular set of attachments useful throughout the season.



No. 19 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator

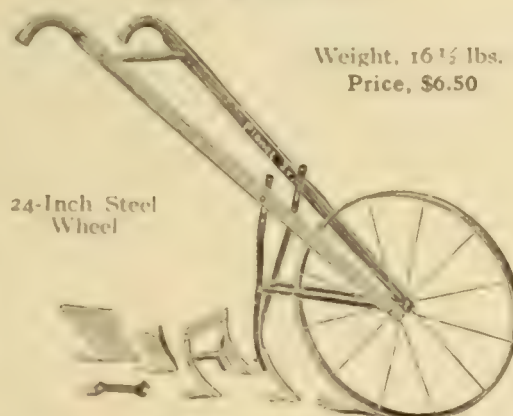
Weight, 21 lbs.
Price, \$7.50

15-Inch Steel Wheel

This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation, and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine. The variety, shape, and quality of the tools make the implement light-running and effective. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

No. 119 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator

Weight, 16 1/2 lbs.
Price, \$6.50



24-Inch Steel Wheel

This tool will appeal to those who prefer a high-wheel tool for their garden work. Where the soil has not been so thoroughly and carefully prepared, the high wheel undoubtedly makes an easy-running tool. The equipment is so complete that it will meet all the needs of the ordinary garden where the adjustments and refinements of the higher-priced wheel hoes are not required. The tool is light and strong, and is built with the same care for detail which has made the "Planet Jr." the leaders among garden tools.

Planet Jr

Farm and Garden Implements

You cannot afford to till the ground without Planet Jr. tools. They not only save hard labor, but they enable you to cultivate double the acreage in the same time, and thus add over 100 per cent to your crop yield. Invented by a practical farmer and manufacturer—the result of fifty years' experience. Strong, lasting construction. Fully guaranteed.

No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

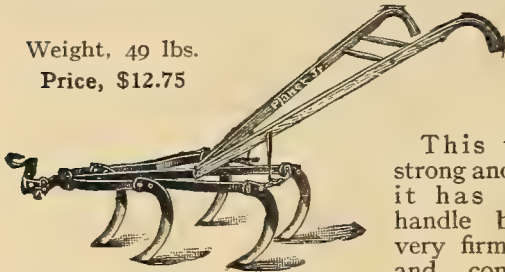
Weight, 70 lbs.
Price, \$21.50



These Planet Jr. Horse Hoes and Cultivators are stronger, better made and finished than any other one-horse cultivators, and enable you to increase your yield, because they do a greater variety of work in corn, potatoes, cotton, beans, tobacco and other crops requiring similar cultivation, and do it more thoroughly. Cultivate deep or shallow, in different width rows, and the extra-long frames make them steady running. All Planet Jr. cultivator steels are made of beveled steel, thickest down the center, making them self-sharpening, and the points retain their shape and strength. No. 9 has lever expander, allowing quick adjustment for different width rows. Used with or without a wheel. No. 9-D, without wheel, price \$18.75.

No. 4-D Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

Weight, 49 lbs.
Price, \$12.75

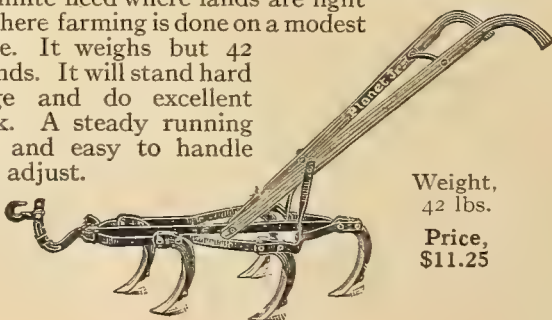


This tool is strong and simple; it has patent handle braces; very firm, simple and convenient.

With them the frame and handles seem almost like one solid piece. Changes in width are quickly made by loosening one nut on each side, and one side may be opened wide, while the other is closed. An every-day all-day tool.

No. 100-D Planet Jr. Plain Cultivator

We offer this Cultivator with the object of filling a definite need where lands are light or where farming is done on a modest scale. It weighs but 42 pounds. It will stand hard usage and do excellent work. A steady running tool and easy to handle and adjust.



Weight,
42 lbs.
Price,
\$11.25

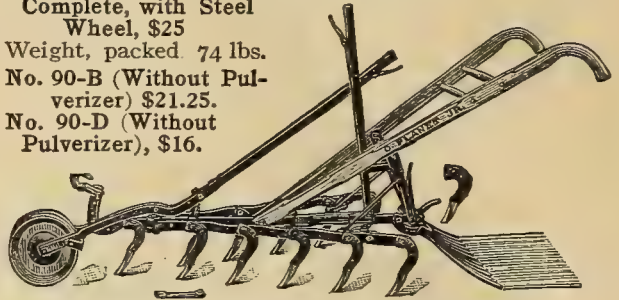
No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

Complete, with Steel Wheel, \$25

Weight, packed, 74 lbs.

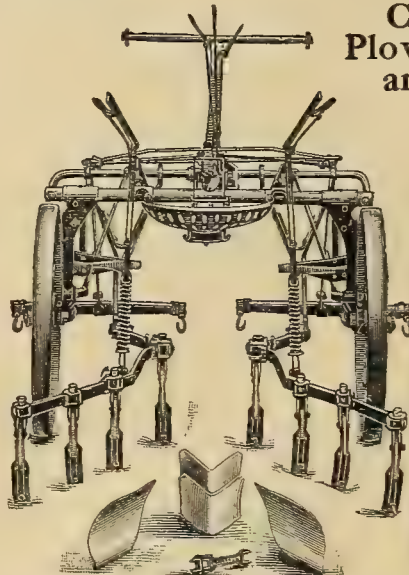
No. 90-B (Without Pulverizer) \$21.25.

No. 90-D (Without Pulverizer), \$16.



This tool is a special favorite with strawberry, tobacco, and sugar-beet growers, market gardeners and farmers, because of its twelve chisel-shaped teeth. The teeth and pulverizer leave the ground in fine condition. Cultivates any width from 12 to 32 inches.

No. 76 Planet Jr. Pivot-Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

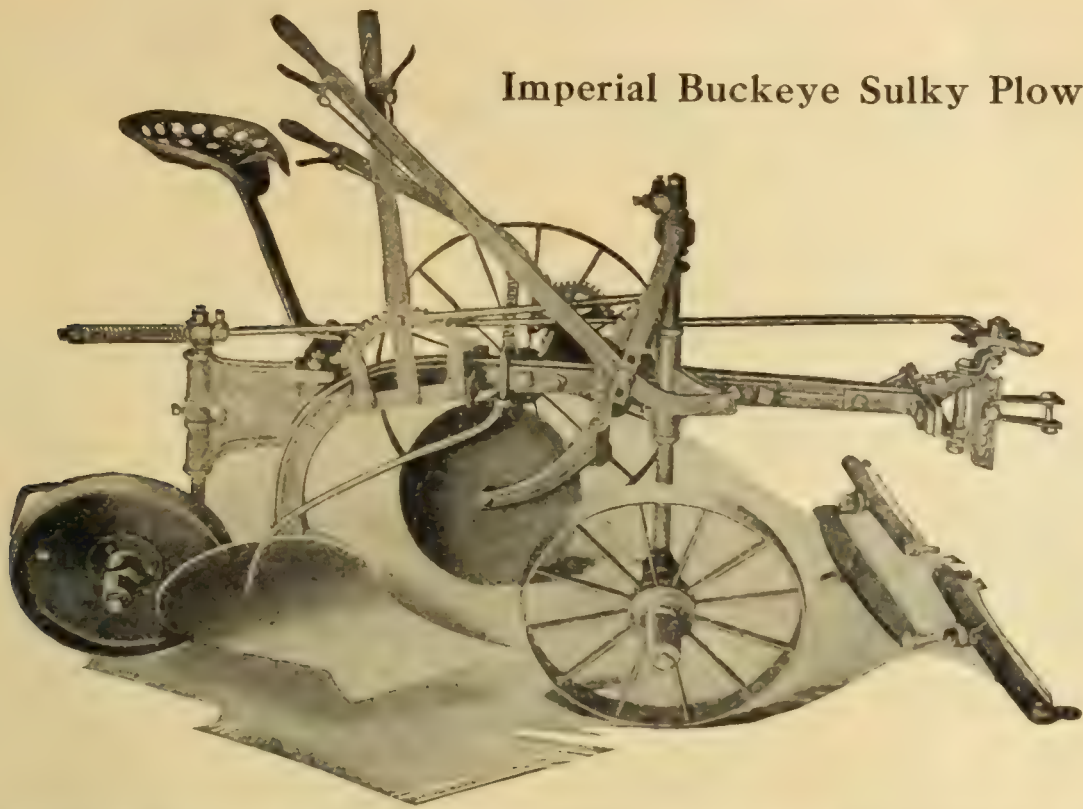


Complete with Spring Trip Standards (8) in Place of Regular No. 76-F.

Weight, 528 lbs.

No. 76-D (with Cultivator teeth and a Pair of Plant Guards Only).

A one-row machine, strongly constructed, easily handled, that has no equal anywhere. Its superior construction, almost entirely of steel, accurate-fitting parts, spring lifting levers and variety of cultivating attachments make it yield big dividends in time and labor saved. The arch is extra wide and 34 inches high, and will work corn safely up to 4 feet. The frame and tongue are steel. Pivot wheels change in width easily to suit different width rows. The gang frames are extra heavy, but improved levers with lifting springs make their control easy. Has malleable pivots and steel axles, both practically dust-proof; steel ratchets and pins. The center lever operates the hinged tongue, regulating the depth of the front teeth and leveling the machine; the same lever moves the teeth instantly, either closer to or further from the row, while the team is in motion. The cultivator is simple, roomy, strong and easily handled. Cultivates, plows, and hills crops 28 to 44 inches apart.



Imperial Buckeye Sulky Plow

The Imperial Buckeye Sulky is a medium-lift, moderate-priced Plow without any unnecessary parts, but with every useful adjustment. It is easily controlled and of very light draft for its capacity. Its work under any condition is fully equal to that of the more expensive sulky, and, having fewer parts, it requires less attention. It is light in weight because of high-grade material and superior construction.

The beam is made of stiff steel and has ample strength to resist all strains. Its high throat affords sufficient clearance for deep plowing. The wheel brackets are attached to it direct, making a frameless plow, strong, compact and easy to operate. The wheels are steel with dust-proof compression grease cups. Both furrow wheels are staggered so as to run in the corner of the furrow and reduce the pressure against the landside. After finding the proper width of furrow to suit the capacity of the plow bottom, the front width of furrow wheel is adjusted for this width on its axle. This insures a uniform furrow width and, by the lever adjustment, a uniform depth. The land wheel is provided with a cushion spring, which relieves the strain caused by running over obstructions and elevations. It adds greatly to the smooth and easy running of the plow.

The levers are all within easy reach of the plowman. The one in front of and nearest the seat is the guiding lever for turning the front furrow wheel at the corners. The steering rod connecting the clevis with the rear castor wheel holds the wheel firmly to the corner of the furrow while the plow is moving in a direct line. In turning it causes the wheel to automatically follow the movement of the plow. The seat is so located that the plowman has a full view of the turning furrow. Its position is central for operating the plow and convenient for mounting and dismounting.



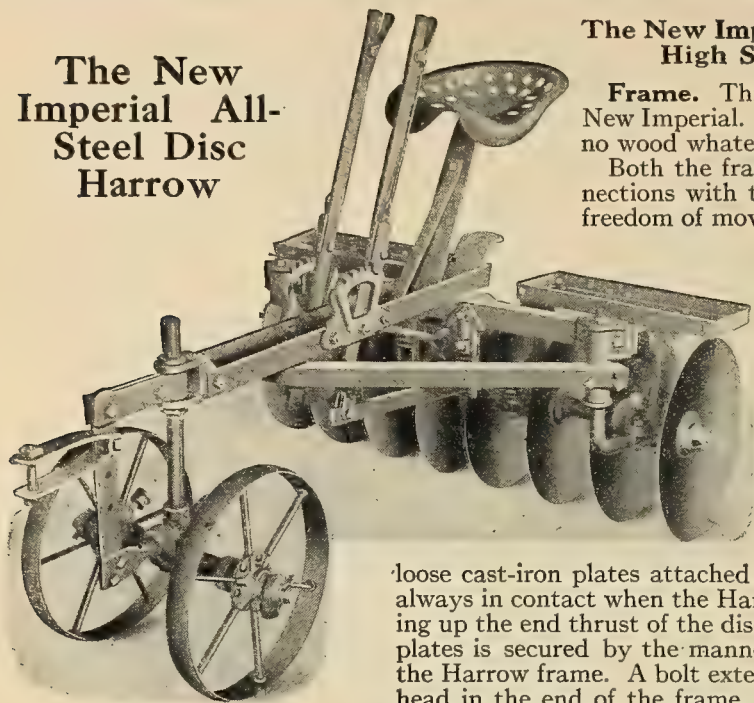
Imperial Spring-Tooth Cultivator

The Imperial Spring-Tooth Cultivator is a light, easily handled one-horse tool. It is designed for working cotton, corn, potatoes, beans, and other crops grown in rows. It might be termed a universal cultivator and harrow, for it can be adjusted to more different positions and adapted to more different kinds of work than any other cultivator or harrow ever made.

It has seven spring teeth carried on an adjustable frame, which permits of changes or adjustments of the teeth to any shape or position useful in cultivating the soil. The teeth may be set in an "A" shape for throwing the soil toward the rows, or in a "V"

shape for throwing the soil away from the rows; in a straight line or in a right or left diagonal position, to make either a right or left-side harrow.

The New Imperial All-Steel Disc Harrow



The New Imperial Disc is a Harrow with a Medium High Steel Frame and Steel Standards

Frame. This is an important feature of the improved New Imperial. The main frame bars are heavy steel angles; no wood whatever is used for any part.

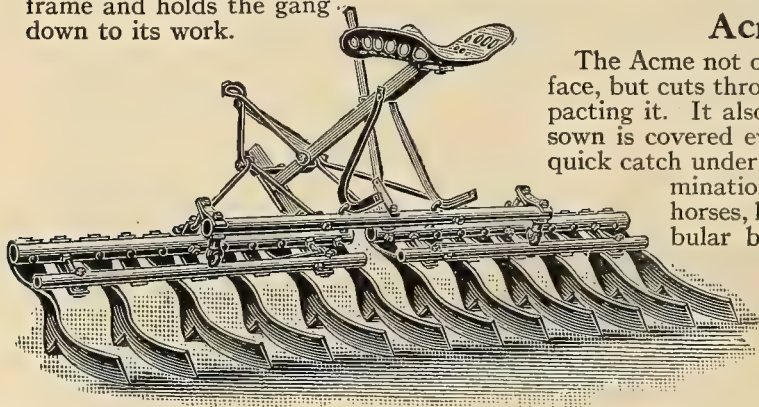
Both the frame and post or standard have hinged connections with the disc gangs. These allow flexibility and freedom of movement both in setting the disc gangs at the desired cutting angle and also in the movement of the Harrow over uneven ground. While the pressure bars hold down the inside ends of the gangs, the hinge connections permit of an up or down movement to conform with the surface of the ground. This form of frame and method of connection also prevents any binding of the bearings, no matter in what position the gangs may be set or what inequalities of ground they may be obliged to follow.

Anti-Friction Bumpers. These are loose cast-iron plates attached to the inside of each gang axle. They are always in contact when the Harrow is in motion and revolve together, taking up the end thrust of the disc gangs. Continuous contact of the bumper plates is secured by the manner in which the disc gangs are attached to the Harrow frame. A bolt extends from the standard up through a slotted head in the end of the frame. This allows sufficient movement in either direction, so that each gang may accommodate itself to inequalities in the

surface, and the tendency of the gangs being always to push toward the center, they are kept in contact.

Interlocking Hubs. The Interlocking Hub is a decided improvement over the ordinary method which is merely to pass a square axle through a square hole in the disc blade. If the blade works loose it cuts the axle. In the Interlocking Hub a square block passes through the disc blade, fitting into the heads of the spools on each side. (See illustration above.) When the gang of discs is fitted together and securely clamped, each disc blade is held tightly between two spool heads and connected by the interlocking block. This connection positively secures the disc blades from turning on the axle even though they should loosen between the spools.

Adjustable Pressure Bars. The pressure caused by the end thrust of the disc gangs toward the center produces an upward tendency, which, if not controlled, would result in the inside blades of each gang cutting less than the outside gangs. The Harrow would cut deep at the ends and shallow in the center. To prevent this a pressure bar is bolted to the harrow frame near the inner end of each gang. This bears on the gang frame and holds the gang down to its work.



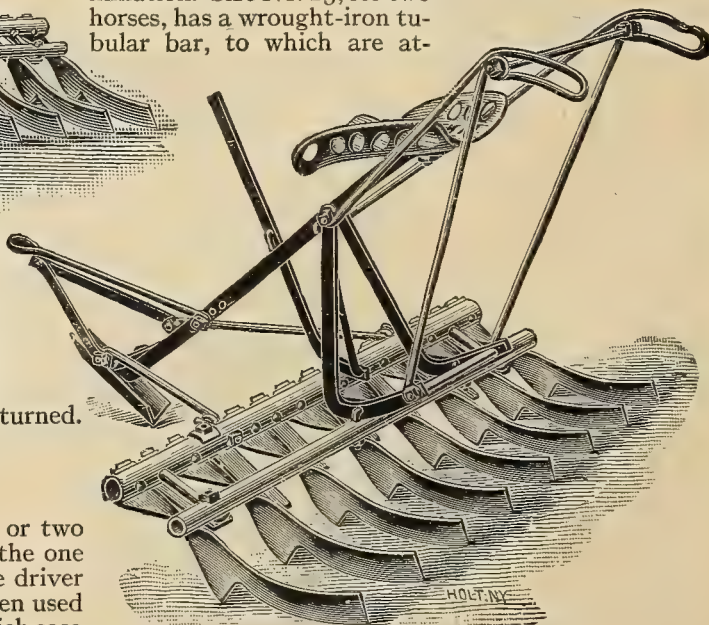
Acme Harrow, Size No. 23

The Acme not only pulverizes, smooths, and turns the surface, but cuts through to the under soil, pulverizing and compacting it. It also turns and mixes the soil so that the seed sown is covered evenly with fully pulverized soil, insuring a quick catch under the most favorable conditions for best germination. Size No. 23, for two horses, has a wrought-iron tubular bar, to which are at-

tached two gang bars, which can be used either flexible or rigid, each provided with six curved cast-steel coulters, supplemented by flat cast-steel crushing spurs. The forward half of each coulters is curved to the left, while the rearward half is curved to the right, thus forming a double gang. By this arrangement of the coulters, the whole surface of the ground is cut, lifted and turned. This size Harrow works a space 6½ feet wide.

Acme Harrow, Size H

This size Harrow can be used for either one or two horses, being equipped with eight coulters like the one described above. When used for two horses the driver rides, as in case of the large-size Harrow, but when used for one horse the driver should walk behind, in which case the handles will be of assistance to him in using.



Acme Harrow, Size H

Gantt Guano Distributor No. 1. Rotary Feed

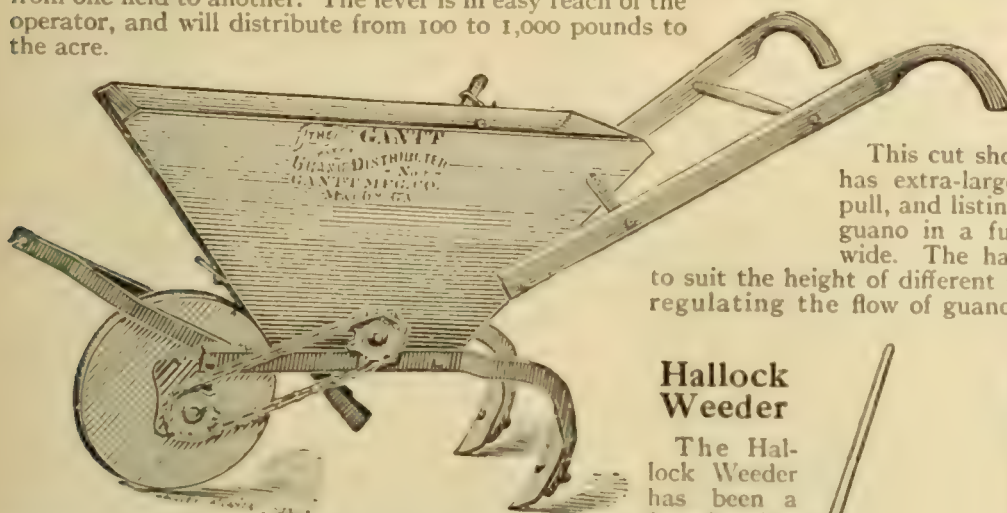
Strongest, most perfect made. Far superior to anything on the market. Unsurpassed for putting out all kinds of guano; easily regulated to distribute the proper amount; no waste in turning rows. The Gantt patent cotton planters and guano distributors are the best implements for the purpose ever put on the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.



Gantt Guano Distributor No. 2

This distributor is built on steel frame, with covering plows to list or bed on guano when put out. It opens the furrow, puts down and spreads the fertilizer, covers the same, all at one operation, with one man and one horse. The hopper is large and holds nearly twice the amount of guano as some other makes. No waste in turning or going

from one field to another. The lever is in easy reach of the operator, and will distribute from 100 to 1,000 pounds to the acre.



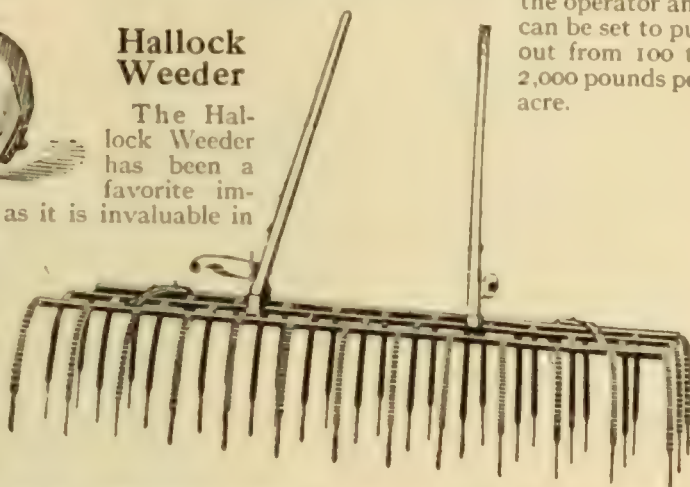
Gantt Guano Distributor No. 6

This cut shows our No. 6, which has extra-large guano box, swivel pull, and listing plows. Spreads the guano in a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide. The handles are adjustable to suit the height of different people. The lever for regulating the flow of guano is in easy reach of the operator and can be set to put out from 100 to 2,000 pounds per acre.

Hallock Weeder

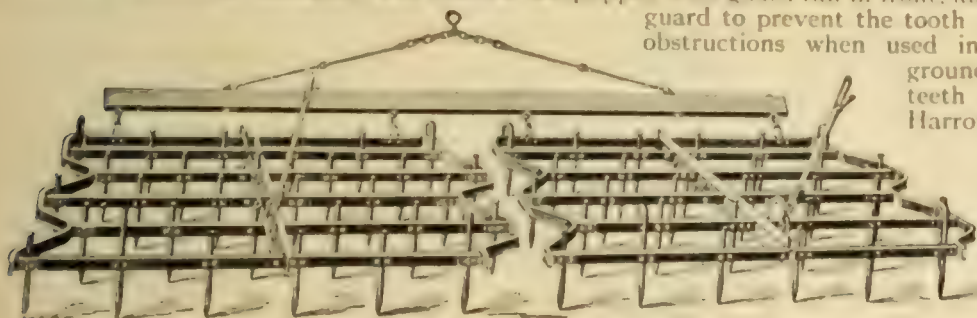
The Hallock Weeder has been a favorite implement on the farm for a number of years, as it is invaluable in

running over cotton fields about the time cotton plants begin to come up. In case of a hard packing rain on the field after the cotton is planted, this machine should be used as soon thereafter as possible. The teeth are separately removable and are made of flat spring steel with round lower end. The handles and shafts are adjustable. The frame is angle steel, giving the weeder the best frame of any similar machine on the market. Each tooth is secured to the frame independently of the other; hence you can in about two minutes remove the teeth from the rows if you wish, and in some cases this is very desirable. This machine is 7 1/2 feet long, and weighs 90 pounds.



New Southern Spike Harrow

This Harrow has proved universally popular wherever used, and no farm should be without one. The tooth bars are made of U-bar steel, while the side bars are made of I-bar steel, which gives the Harrow the maximum amount of strength. The Harrow is equipped with guard rail in front, and the side bars act as a guard to prevent the tooth bars from catching on obstructions when used in orchard or stubble ground. There are runner teeth at each corner of the Harrow on which it can be transported from one field to another. The two section Harrows are equipped with draw bars and made in both 50- and 60-tooth sizes, with either 1/2- or 5/8-inch teeth.

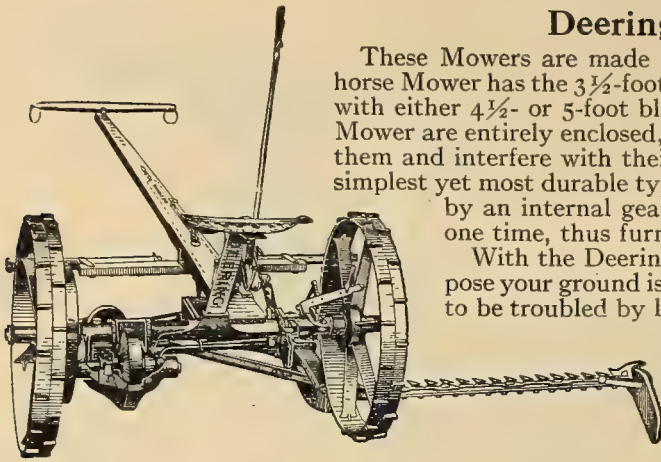


Deering New Ideal Mowers

These Mowers are made in both regular and vertical lift style. The one-horse Mower has the 3½-foot blade, while the two-horse machines are furnished with either 4½- or 5-foot blades. The bevel gears and clutch on the Deering Mower are entirely enclosed, so that no dirt or trash from the field can get into them and interfere with their perfect running. An internal gear is one of the simplest yet most durable types of drive known. The Deering Mower is driven by an internal gear because it permits more teeth to be engaged at one time, thus furnishing a more positive drive.

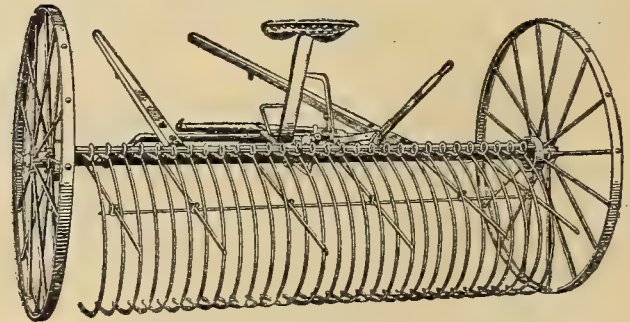
With the Deering Mower the cutter bar follows the ground. Suppose your ground is not level. With the ordinary Mower you are likely to be troubled by lack of traction because the cutter bar runs up on a hummock and raises the right wheel off the ground. On the other hand, when there is a sudden low place, the Mower will waste grass because the cutter bar cannot drop low enough to get it all.

The Deering is an easy-running Mower because there are ball and roller bearings wherever there is any great amount of friction.



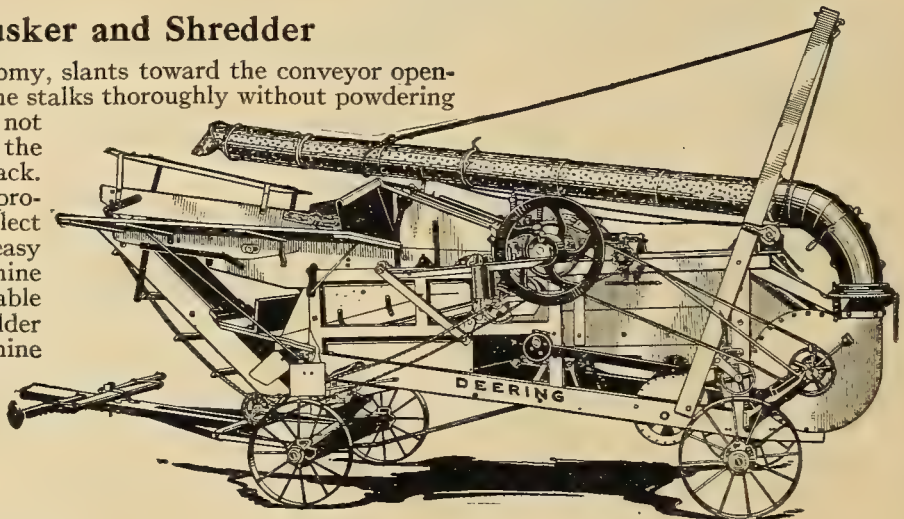
Deering Rakes

Deering Steel Rakes are light, strong, and durable. They operate easily and are satisfactory in every condition of hay. The frame is hot-riveted to prevent trouble with loose bolts. The spokes are also riveted through the hub and rim, making practically a one-piece wheel. Individual teeth are easy to remove. Dump rods are the same length and can be reversed or interchanged. Hand and foot levers are conveniently located. It is an economy to use a Deering Rake.



Deering Husker and Shredder

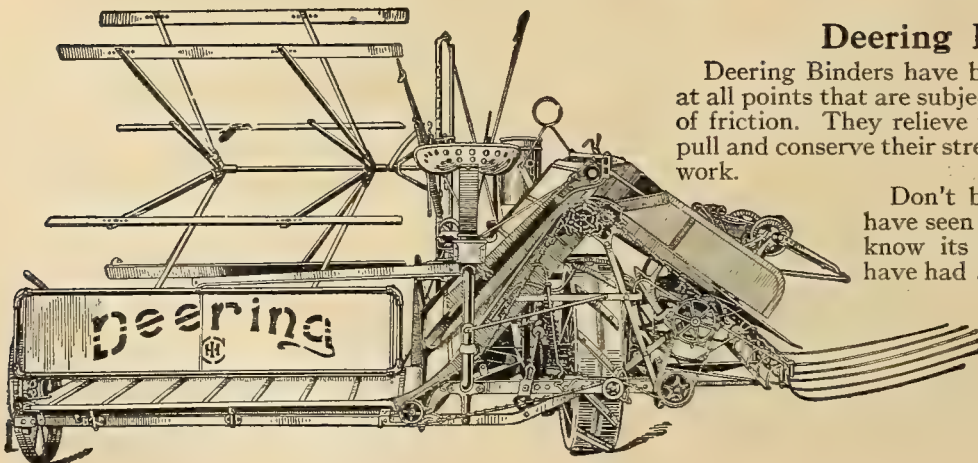
Feed table is large and roomy, slants toward the conveyor opening. Shredder head shreds the stalks thoroughly without powdering the leaves. Shelled corn is not wasted, but separated from the fodder and elevated into a sack. All sprockets and gears are protected so that they do not collect trash. Clutch lever within easy reach of feeder—stops machine quickly. Blower pipe adjustable in any direction; delivers fodder from 20 to 24 feet. Machine equipped with high, wide-faced wheels that make transportation over rough roads easy.



Deering Binders

Deering Binders have ball and roller bearings at all points that are subject to any great amount of friction. They relieve the horses of the hard pull and conserve their strength for a bigger day's work.

Don't buy a Binder until you have seen the Deering, until you know its record, and until you have had a chance to present all its good points to you personally. Come to see us.



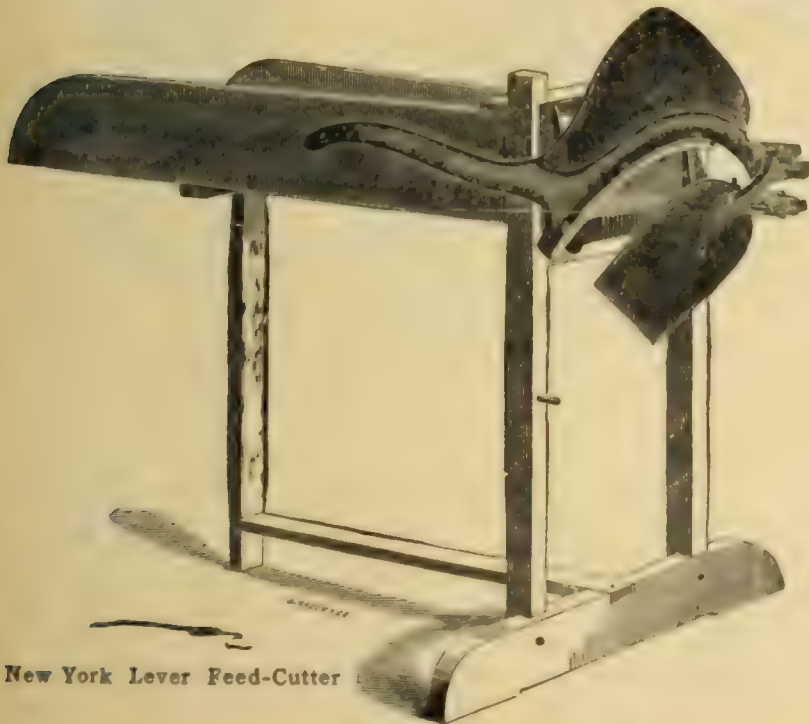
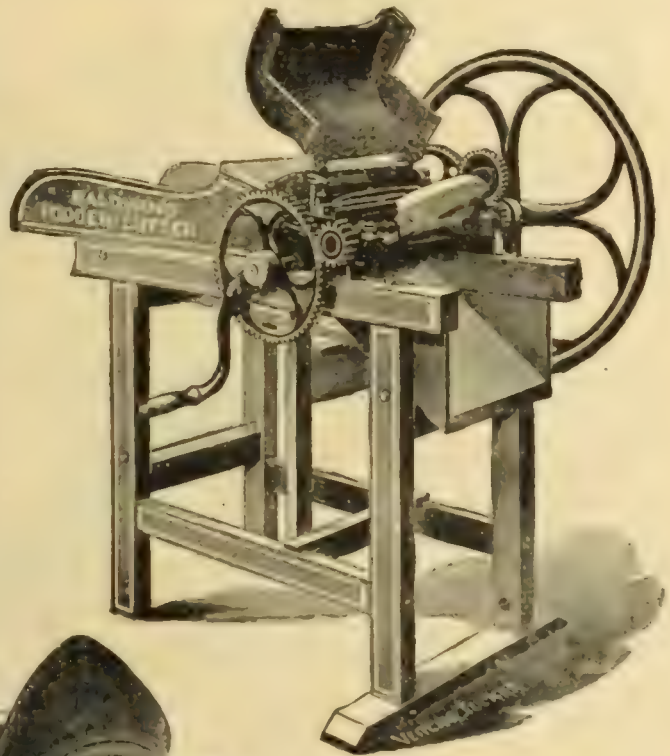
Carolina Stalk-Cutter



The Carolina Stalk-Cutter is steel built throughout with heavy angle steel frame and equipped with latest type steel wheel with dust-proof boxing, which, with the special feature given above, makes it one of the strongest and most durable machines on the market, one that has had a thorough test under the most exacting conditions, thereby proving its worth. The knife head must have the necessary weight to give force to the cutting blow. It must have all the bearings dust- and sand-proof. The blades must be attached so they will not become loose. The double-edge knives prolong the life of the machine. All these points are found in the Carolina Stalk-Cutter. Stalk hooks adjust automatically as the knife head is raised from the ground. These hooks are under spring pressure, which holds them in line with knives, and a foot lever enables the operator to raise and lower them at will to prevent clogging. The draft clevis is connected to the main frame with spring hitch, thereby relieving the horses as well as the machine from unusual strain. This cutter is equipped with nine double-edge blades and weighs 500 pounds.

Baldwin Feed-Cutter

This is the standard Feed-Cutter among farmers, owing to the small power required in its operation, due to the excellence of its construction and its principle of having the knives near the knife-shaft. The frames are of hard wood, well mortised and put together with joint bolts. This construction not only makes a solid machine, but one that can be easily taken apart and put together again. 11- and 13-inch sizes carried in stock, these being for either hand or power.



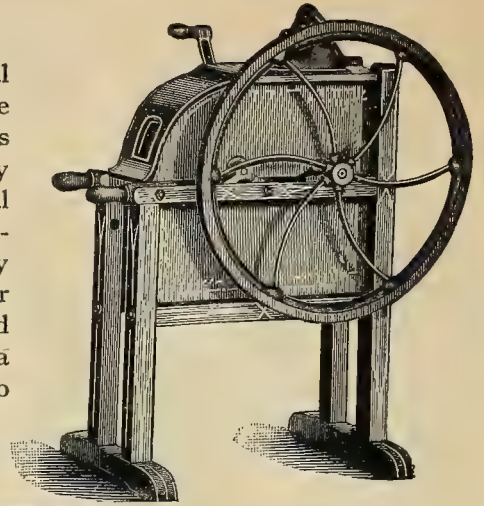
New York Lever Feed-Cutter

Best constructed and strongest Cutter of this kind on the market. Size No. 2 has 12-inch throat, while size No. 4 has 13½-inch throat.

New York Lever Feed-Cutter

Hocking Valley One-Hole Corn Sheller

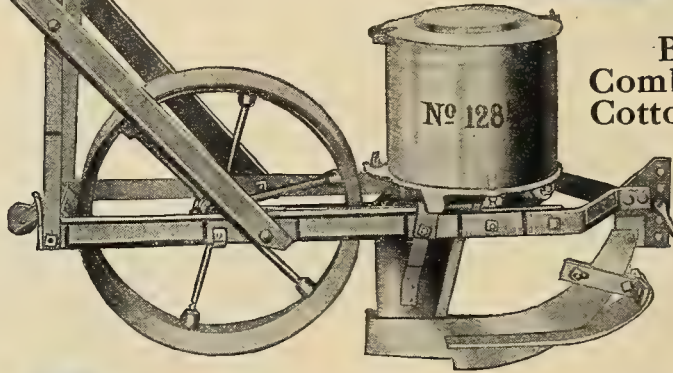
The Hocking Valley One-Hole Sheller has more than a national reputation. It goes not only to every state and territory in the Union, but to every country in the world where corn is raised. It is the standard Sheller with which all others are compared. It fully deserves all of its popularity. It is carefully made of the best material that can be gotten, is finished as handsomely as a piece of furniture and is always perfectly satisfactory in its working. It is furnished either with or without fan, feed-table, and pulley, as ordered, and has a capacity of from twenty to twenty-five bushels an hour.



Black Hawk One-Row Drill No. 123

The No. 123 is a one-row chain-driven Drill, using the famous Black Hawk edge-drop system of seed selection, and plates can be furnished for all kinds of beans, peas, milo maize, kaffir corn, broom corn, sorghum, beet seed, long, slim Yellow Dent and shoe-peg corn at slight additional cost. Shipping weight of this drill is 91 pounds.

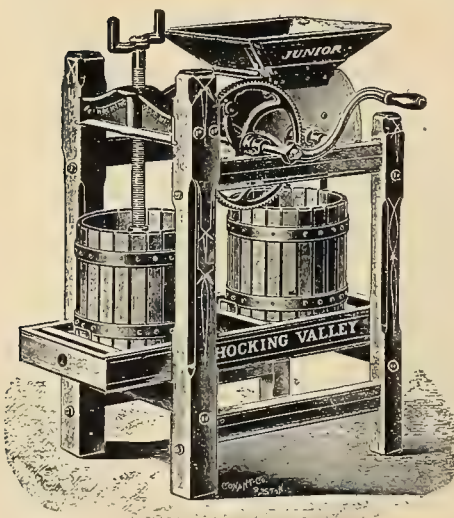
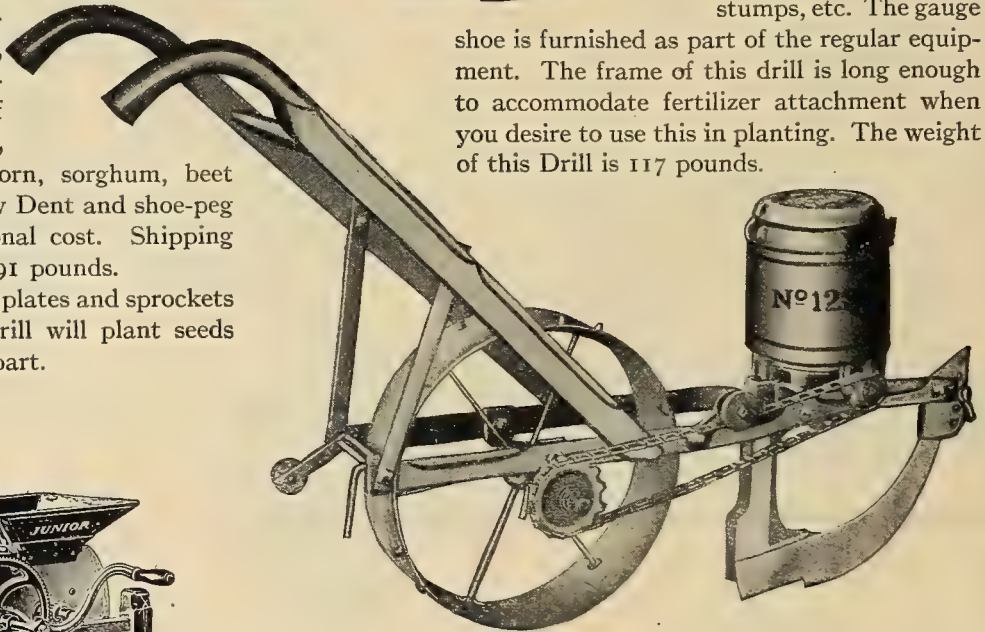
The combination of plates and sprockets furnished with this drill will plant seeds from 7 to 28 inches apart.



Black Hawk Combined Corn and Cotton Drill No. 128

The No. 128 Drill is operated with inside Pitman drive. This drive is direct, and, being placed within the frame, it cannot be damaged by bumping stumps, etc. The gauge

shoe is furnished as part of the regular equipment. The frame of this drill is long enough to accommodate fertilizer attachment when you desire to use this in planting. The weight of this Drill is 117 pounds.



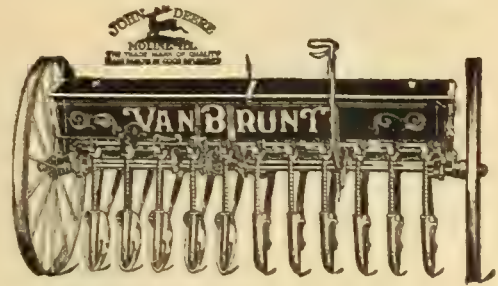
Hocking Valley Cider Mill

In the Hocking Valley Cider Mills we adapt the principle of the large hydraulic presses to a hand mill. The grinding device consists of a hardwood cylinder, revolving rapidly, with serrated steel knives running lengthwise, which break down the juice cells and make a pomace that yields under the press every particle of juice in the fruit. A quart of water will clean it after using. An important feature of the Mills is the absence of metal of any kind to rust or impair the quality of the cider. They are made in the three following sizes: Junior, Medium, and Senior.

Van Brunt Fertilizer-Grain Drill

The "Van Brunt" is a simple, solid light-running, positive-operating, non-choking, non-clogging Drill—one that does not waste seed or fertilizer, but fully covers all the ground.

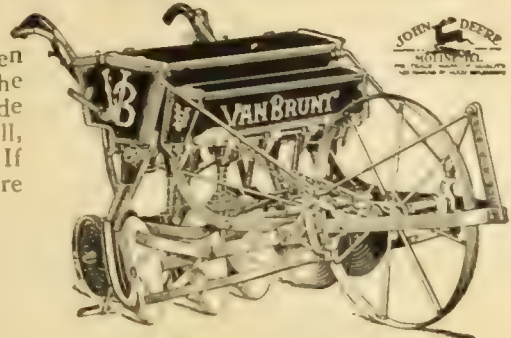
The Van Brunt adjustable gate force feed, adjustable pressure springs, metal feed tubes, tilting lever, patented disc bearings and closed forward delivery—these features enable the Van Brunt Fertilizer Drill to place an even, continuous flow of seed at the bottom of furrows of uniform depth. There is no bunching of seed, no hard spots left in the field, and all the crop is ready for harvest at one time.



Van Brunt Fertilizer-Grain Drill

Van Brunt Five-Disc Drill

This Drill was constructed especially for use in seeding between corn rows or in limited space. It has all the good features of the regular large-size Van Brunt Drills and does the same high-grade work. It is not made small in order to give a cheap price Drill, as it is not cheaply constructed, but is just as durable as any. If you have only a small piece of ground you will want to be sure that every bit of it is seeded. The Van Brunt One-Horse Drill insures this. It plants all kinds of seed accurately.



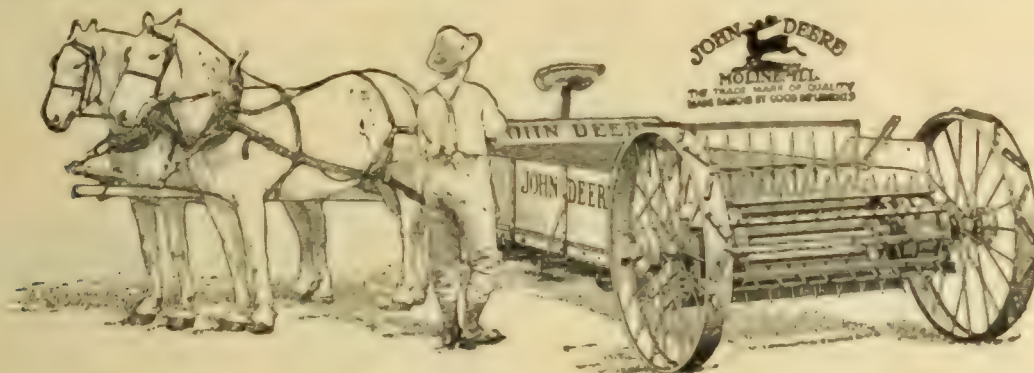
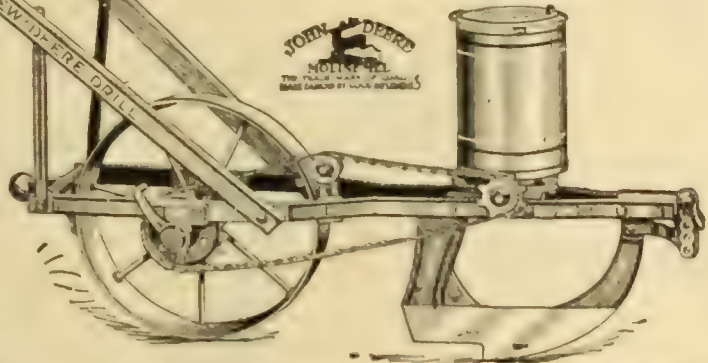
Van Brunt Five-Disc Drill

John Deere One-Horse Drill

A Drill that is noted for its simplicity in construction, durability, ease of handling, and accuracy, the four features that make the most satisfactory planter. In construction this Drill is simple to a degree never before acquired in any machine of its class. It has the most accurate drop, unusual capacity, and is very durable. It is the result of a thorough knowledge of what is required in a drill to enable the farmer to put in his crop in the most accurate and economical manner.

The hopper on the John Deere is unusually large, and, therefore, does not require such frequent refilling as the hopper on other similar planters. It is made of sheet steel and is fitted with a water-tight lid cover held in place by a spring and bolt.

Fertilizer attachment can be furnished for any John Deere Drill. It is easily put on, as holes are already punched in frame to receive bottom plate.



John Deere Spreader

Up to the time of the John Deere Spreader—the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle—the chain drive for the beater was considered the most practical, but even the chain drive means extra shafts, stub axles and the like that must be kept in alignment. Mounting the beater on the rear axle solved this problem and brought with it many other features of advantage. It simplified construction and, probably the greatest advantage of all, it made a low-down Spreader with high drive wheels possible.

The beater and all its driving parts are mounted on the rear axle. There is no strain on the frame, no shafts to get out of line, no chains to give trouble, no clutches that need adjustment. There are only half the parts heretofore used on the simplest Spreader. The John Deere is just a wagon when out of gear. It is light draft, easy to load, only hip high to the top and still has the advantage of big drive wheels that do not interfere with the loading.

Oliver Chilled Goober Plow

Oliver makes a Plow that is exactly fitted to all needs. An Oliver Plow must do the best plowing under the conditions for which it was designed. An example of this is found in the Oliver Chilled Goober Plow. This plow is of the right capacity for what is known as a Peanut Plow, and can be used in all places where such a Plow is needed. The chilled mouldboard is fitted with a sloping land-

side. The share extends to the top of the mouldboard, so that a complete cutting edge is renewed every time a new share is fitted. The steel beam is high, giving ample clearance. In every respect the Oliver Goober Plow is a durable and satisfactory Plow.

The Nos. 10 and 13 Oliver Chilled Plows

The No. 10 Oliver Chilled Plow is the smallest and lightest of our No. 40 master-piece series. So light is it that one horse can pull it with comparative ease, though in some sections, more especially in the South, where the soil has a tendency to be more firm, two horses are sometimes used.

The No. 13 Chilled Plow is practically the same as the No. 10, the only difference being its capacity. It has

the same commendable lightness in draft, sloping landside, and other features that have done so much to popularize the smaller pattern.

We also carry in stock the Nos. 19 and 20 Oliver Chilled Plows, which are the next largest sizes.

The S-29-X Oliver Chilled Plow

Here is a plow that serves two purposes—one as well as the other—and both as only an Oliver Plow could.

This Plow is used first as a subsoiler and then by attaching mouldboards is converted into a middle breaker.

By ordering the S-29-X regular and one of our one-piece chilled double mouldboards and a six-inch share—the last two parts as extras—you have, for the price of one Plow, a subsoiler and middle breaker, for the S-29-X equipped as suggested becomes a middle breaker of high rank, with a capacity of 9 x 12 inches.

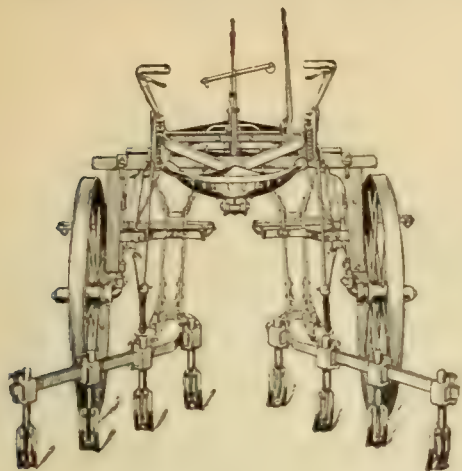
The No. 24 Road Plow

A special feature in the construction of No. 24 is its one-piece cast-iron beam and standard. There is nothing else that we could do to add to its strength. All wearing parts are built around the standard, which gives the bottom greater strength than any other construction.

This Plow is practically indestructible. In its design and construction we kept foremost in our minds the nature of work it would be expected to do. It is made especially for the meanest of roadbeds. Notwithstanding its superior size and construction, it is a moderate-priced implement.

It is fitted regularly with chilled mouldboard, chilled cutter share and straight, single-flange chilled landside. It is advisable to use wheel and coulter with this Plow, which may be specified as extras.

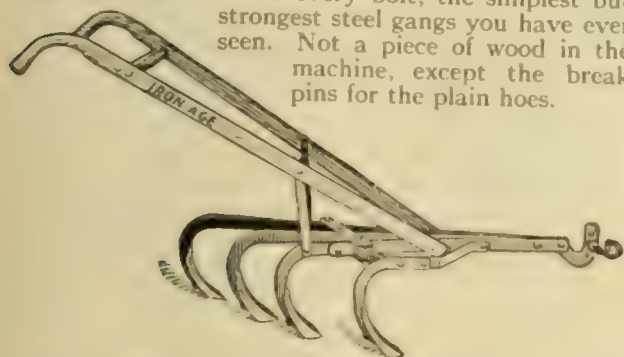
A full stock of the following one-horse tools always on hand: 14-tooth Harrows, Cotton King Harrows, Crescent Cultivators, Carolina Wood and Steel Beam Side Cultivators, Cotton Plows and Cast Turn Plows.



**Iron Age Cultivators
No. 78 Low Wheel and No. 68 High
Wheel**

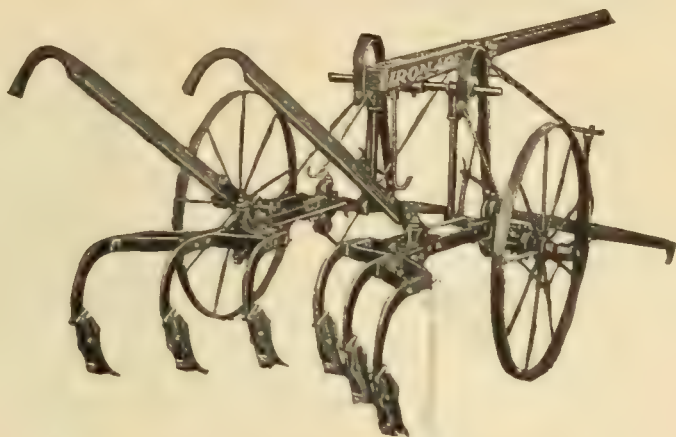
All-Steel Pivot Wheels, Pivot Gangs, Parallel Motion, Perfectly Adjustable, Balance Frame

Steel construction makes them both strong and rigid, and yet light—steel pipe, solid steel neck-yoke, steel frame, inverted angle steel arch, one-piece steel axle standards (or shinbones), steel levers, steel lock washers on every bolt, the simplest but strongest steel gangs you have ever seen. Not a piece of wood in the machine, except the break pins for the plain hoes.



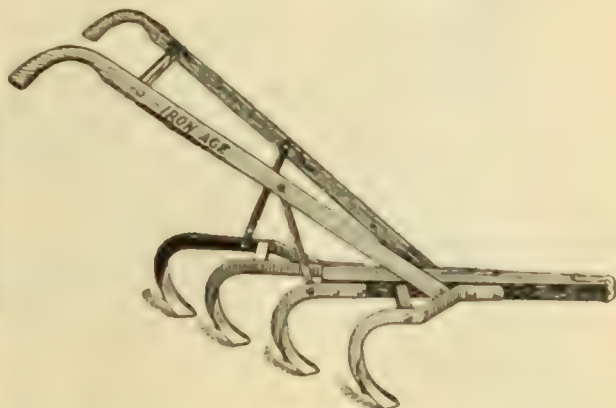
Steel Beam Cultivator

Carried in stock with three and four shovels. Some heavier than wood beam Cultivator opposite, so is better adapted to the heavier soils. Beams are adjustable so as to change width of cultivation.



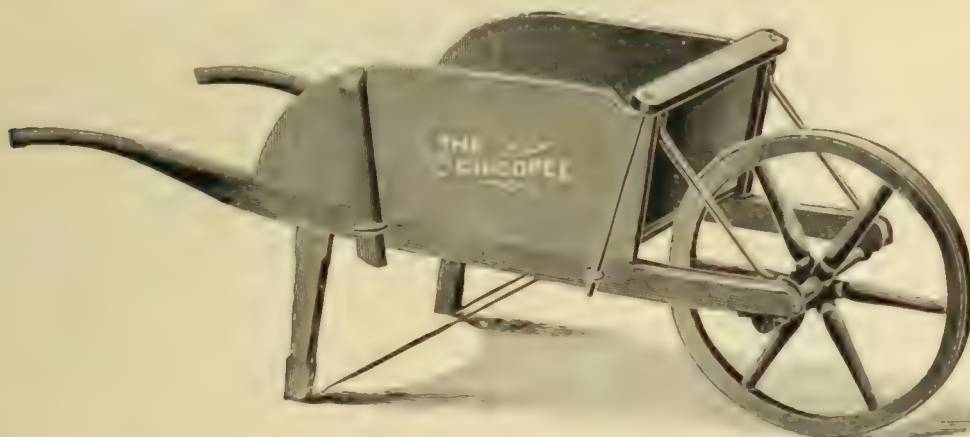
**Iron Age No. 976 B Walking
Cultivator**

Equipped with six spring trip hoes instead of pin-break hoes, as shown in cut. Has balance frame, double cone bearing, steel wheels with flat rims and dust-proof hubs with lubricating cups. Adjustable to rows 36 to 50 inches. Handles adjustable to permit operator to work astride the row or at one side.



Wood Beam Side Cultivator

This Cultivator is made strong but light in weight, so as to be adjustable to the lighter soils. Fitted with steels $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.



Chicopee Garden Barrow

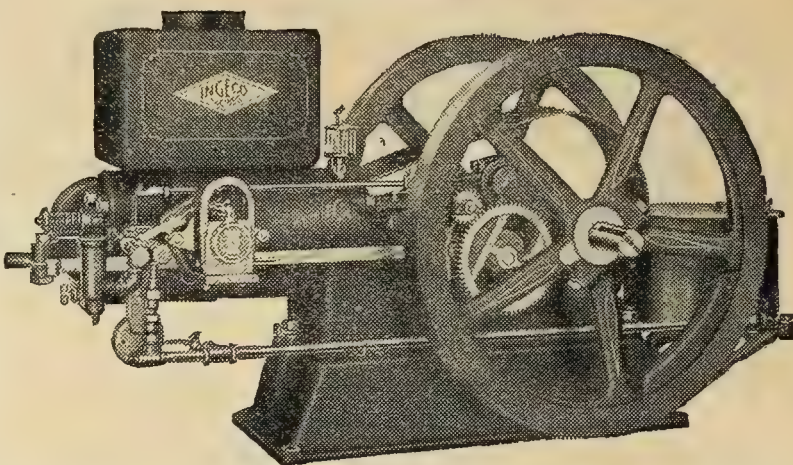
This Barrow is light, strong, and nicely made, well painted and varnished. The wheel has a cast-iron hub with white oak spokes and rims; the axle is wrought iron with turned arbors. The frame is made of the best seasoned timber, the end of the bottom resting on, or rather cut into the back sill, thus preventing the splitting and breaking of the end of the bottom boards.

Ingeco Type "W" Engines

These Type "W" Engines are built for business. All parts are accurately machined and carefully fitted. All material entering into their construction is best suited for the work employed. Special compression tight piston rings. Look at the picture; turn back and examine the details; read the specifications—no complicated parts, but no conveniences overlooked. Metal correctly proportioned to absorb shock, but without surplus weight where not needed.

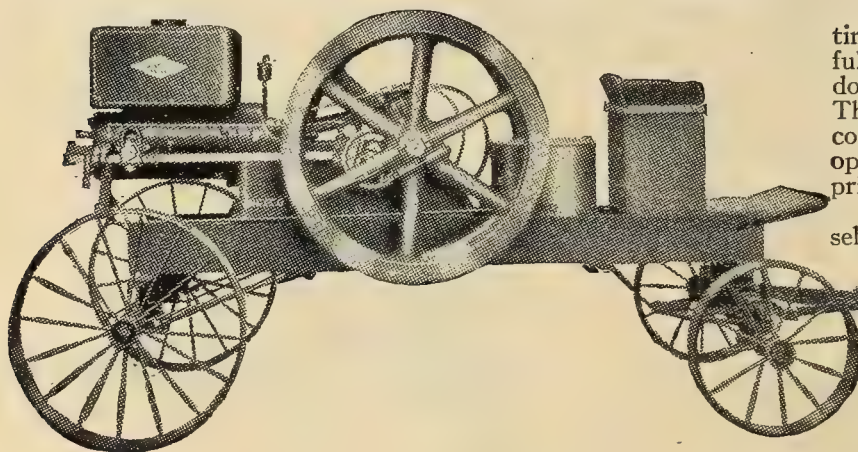
Oscillating Magnetos are regular equipment on all Type "W" Engines above 1 h. p. Engine started on oscillator more easily and reliably than on battery. No deterioration while standing in storage. No forgetting to turn off the switch. No wondering whether battery is "run out."

No spark coil to become water-soaked. No battery wire to break. Oscillating magnetos are mounted on the ignitor bracket. Easily accessible and free from dirt and grease. The 1 h. p. is equipped with geared type magneto.



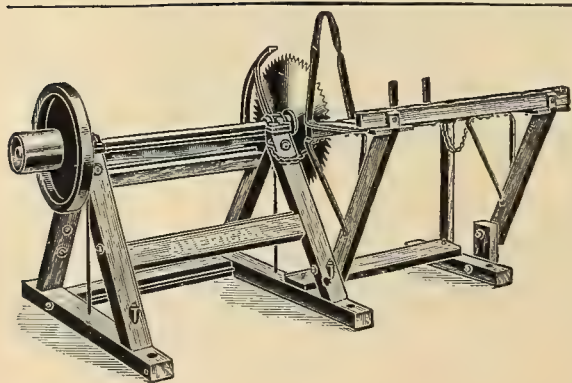
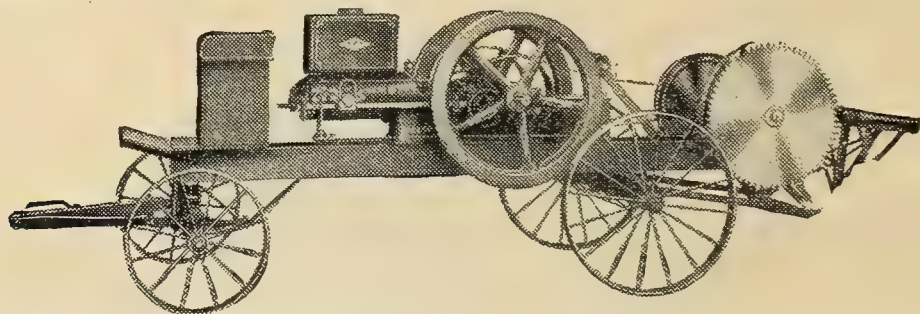
The Type "W" Engines are entirely self-contained, come to you fully tested out and ready to start doing business, making you money. This is the only line which meets all competition, not only least cost of operation and maintenance, but the price to you is absolutely right.

There is a distinct advantage in selecting an Engine from a large and complete line that offers an Engine for every power service. Manufactured by a company that has the reputation of building engines, large and small, that will "stand up" and do satisfactory and economical work day after day. An Engine that may be started easily and quickly in all kinds of weather.

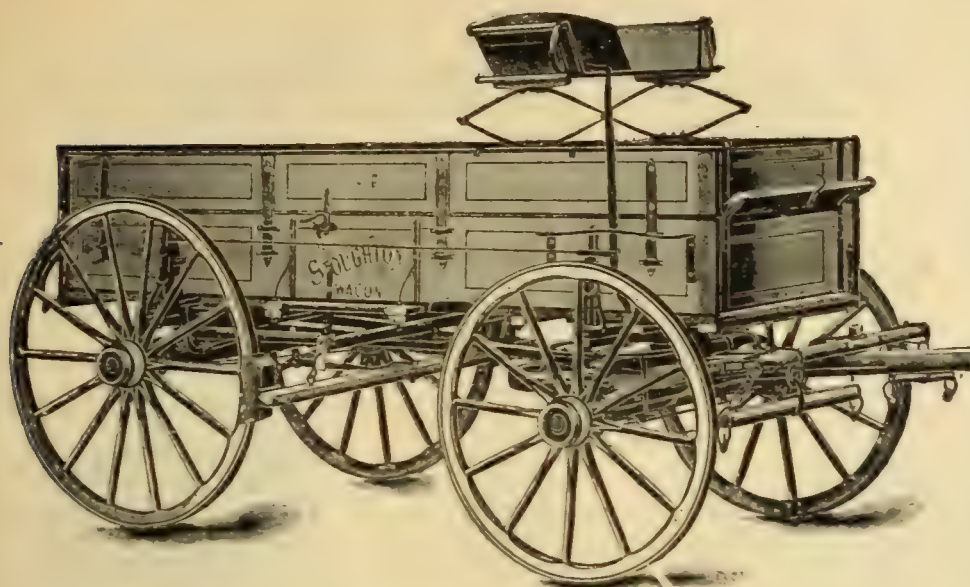


Ingeco Portable Wood Saw

The Ingeco Portable Wood Saw Outfits are furnished with all-steel trucks and carried in stock in 6 and 8 horsepower sizes.

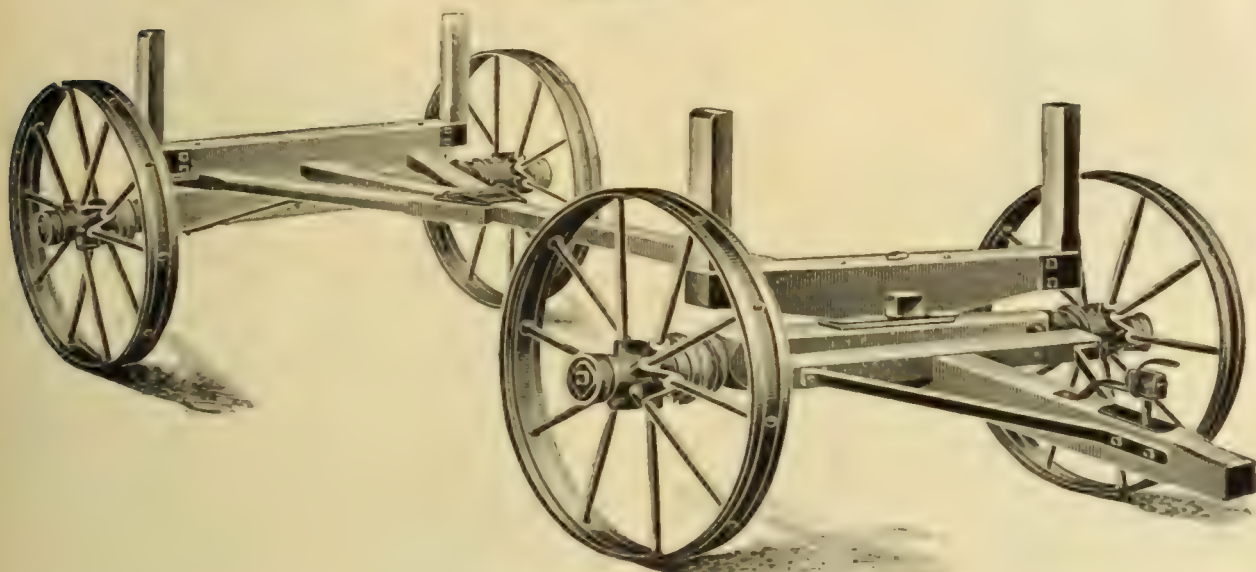


Stationary Saw Frames with Sliding and Tilting Tables. All sizes of Saw Blades can be furnished from stock.



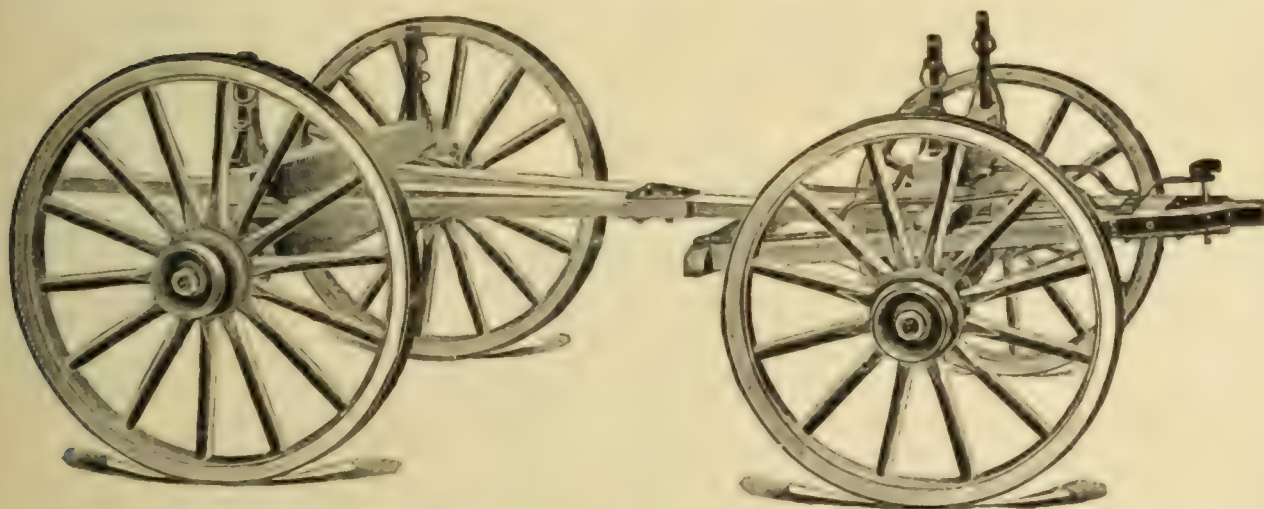
Stoughton Wagon

One of the oldest Wagons on the market, having been made continually since 1865. This Wagon features the unbreakable hound, the long-distance, self-oiling skein, the strongest, best ironed and designed gear on earth, wheels superior in every respect, and nothing but "A" grade material used throughout. We carry in stock $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch sizes of two horse, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch sizes of one horse.



Steel-Wheel Farm Truck

Wheels 28 and 30 inches with 4-inch tires. Skeins $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches



Wood-Wheel Farm Truck

Wheels 40 and 44 inches with 4-inch tires. Skeins $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO
ROOFING
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PITTSBURGH

2-V Galvanized Roofing

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO
ROOFING
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PITTSBURGH

3-V Galvanized Roofing

American Fence

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE



Fill Your Silo With The PAPEC Ensilage Cutter

Mr. C. H. Robinson, North Franklin, Conn., who operates a 16-in. 2-knife Papec cutter with an 8 H. P. gasoline engine, writes:

"In one case there were 22 men and 6 two-horse teams, and I was without corn about one-third of the time. Another case — had a harvester and two extra men and they could not keep me busy. Filled five average size silos in five days. Have had blower wheel running as low as 500 revolutions without a clog."

The fast-cutting and unusual elevating ability on little power makes the Papec economical and popular. That's why more Papecs are sold each year. There is a size for your needs,



Papec Ensilage Cutters in 10-, 13-, and 16-inch carried in stock, both mounted and on legs. Also 8-, 10-, and 11-inch Papec Hand and Light Power Cutters.

Taylor Patented Churn

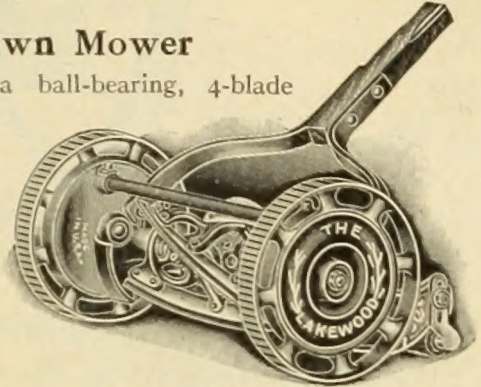
If you could only know how well the thousands of users of Taylor Patent Churns speak of them, how well pleased they are with them after they have used them constantly for one, two, three, or five years, you would never doubt again that at last we have made a Churn that people who have to churn will use and never throw aside. They cannot throw this Churn aside and go back to the old dash churn, for that is what the Taylor Patent Churn is—the old Taylor Patent Churn on wheels, made to operate easily, quickly and accurately, by the neat, handy and durable little machine which can be set about anywhere in the house and operated by a child. Get one and be one of our delighted customers.

Coldwell Lawn Mower

The "Lakewood" is a ball-bearing, 4-blade Mower, carried in 16- and 18-inch sizes.

The "Colonial" is a medium-priced ball-bearing machine with low wheels. 16- and 18-inch sizes.

The "Cadet" is a low-priced plain bearing Mower, giving universal satisfaction. Carried in stock in 14-, 16- and 18-inch sizes.

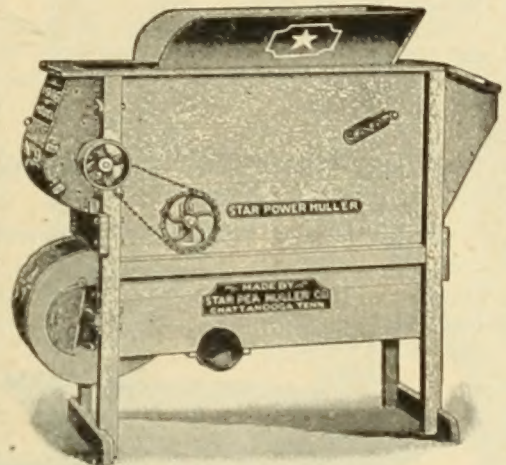
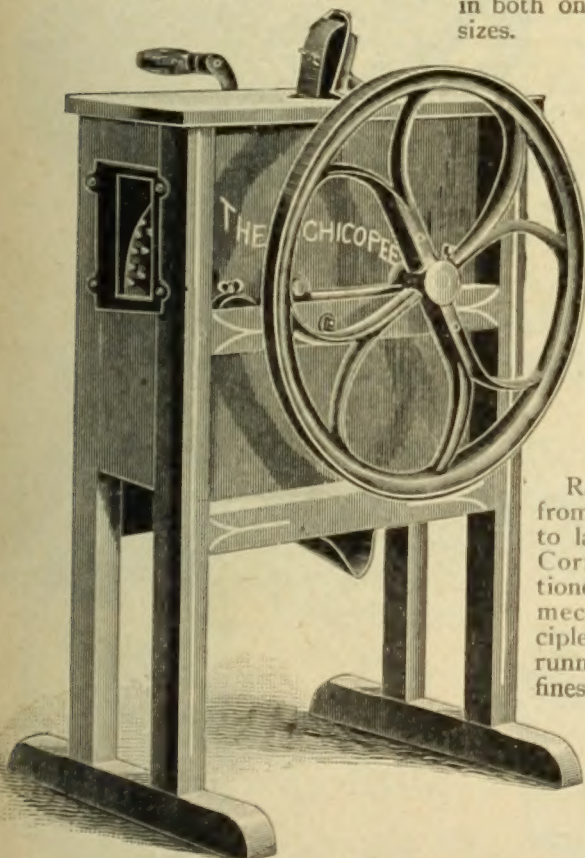


Star Pea Huller

One of the most reliable machines on the market. Power and hand machines both carried in stock.

Chicopee Corn-Sheller

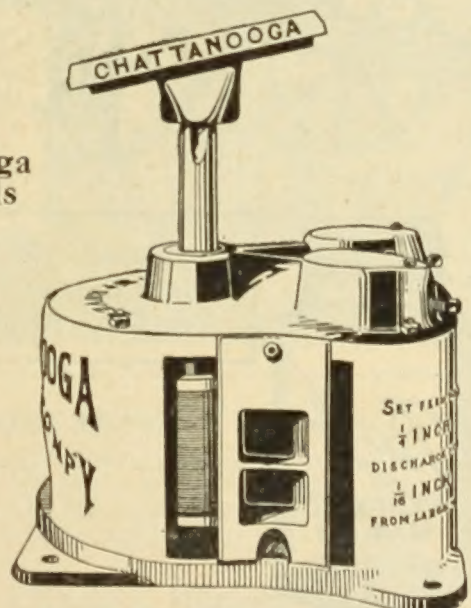
A strong, well-built Sheller, nicely finished and painted. Carried in both one- and two-hole sizes.

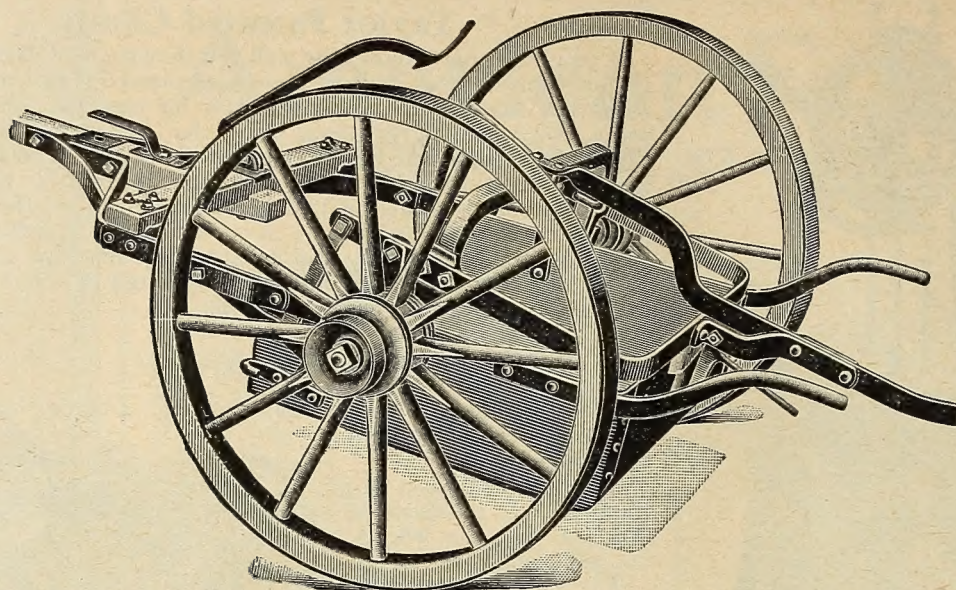


Chattanooga Cane Mills

Ranging in size from light one-horse to large two-horse. Correctly proportioned according to mechanical principles. Strong, light running, and the finest finished Cane Mills made.

For all varieties of sorghum and sugar-cane.





The American Wheeled Scraper No. 2

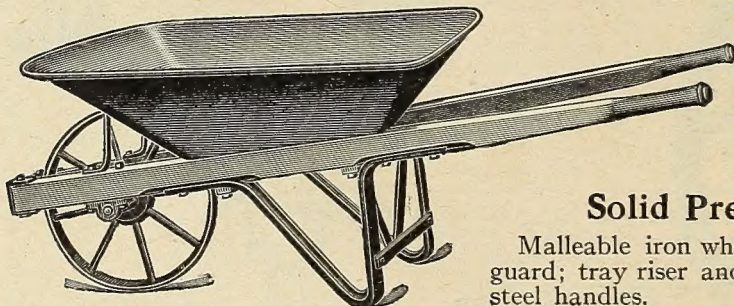
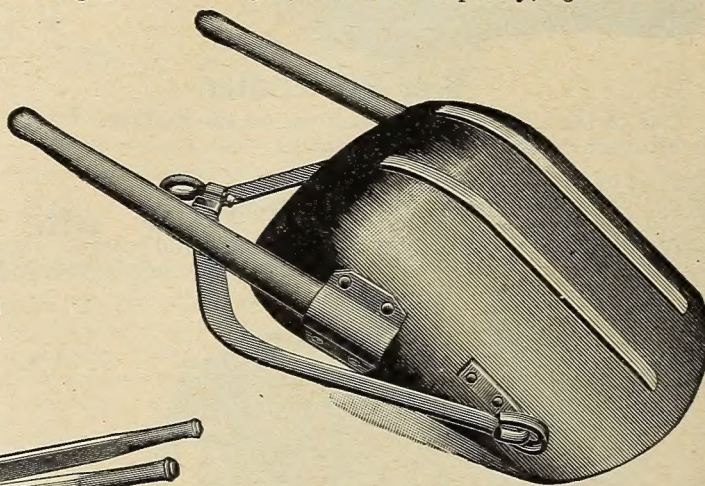
It is simple in its construction. The bowl is formed from a single plate of steel. The material is of the very best quality. Wood hub, wheels 40 inches high, with tires $3 \times \frac{3}{8}$ inches. Capacity, 13 cubic feet. Weight, 670 pounds.

We carry the No. 2 Scraper in stock and can furnish the No. 1 and No. 3 sizes, which are smaller and larger, respectively, than the No. 2.

American Solid Steel Drag Scraper

Extra Heavy with Steel Runners

The best and most durable Scraper for contractors and road work. No. 1, capacity 7 cubic feet; No. 2, capacity 5 cubic feet; No. 3, capacity 3 cubic feet.

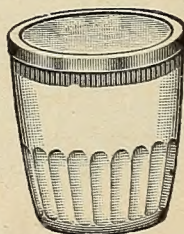


Solid Pressed Steel Tray Barrow

Malleable iron wheel; channel steel legs; improved steel nose guard; tray riser and dash straps. Can furnish with wood or steel handles.



Mason and Ideal Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Extra Lids and Rubbers. Canning Outfits and Tin Cans in all sizes.



Red Top

GUARANTEED

Steel Fence Posts

Fence Post Service

MORE and more, service becomes the basis on which the modern farmer makes his purchases. He wants equipment that will reduce his labor costs; that will require a minimum of replacement. He applies this principle to his fences as well as to his buildings and implements.

The fundamental requirement for a good fence is a good fence post. That's where the trouble comes.

It's annoying to have the cattle break through a fence just when you are busy harvesting or planting. It's expensive to have to go over your fences every little while to bolster them up and replace rotted posts. And farmers have found it unnecessary with RED TOP Steel Posts. They stay put and they last over a long period of years. They keep a fence true and trim.

These are the points about RED TOP that have made it so popular with farmers; it is easily and quickly set—*drives like a stake*; it holds its place—*anchors like a rock*; doesn't rot, buckle, break or burn; protects the stock from lightning; and it's guaranteed.

RED TOP makes the most economical fence line because of the low cost of setting. It costs one cent to set a RED TOP against ten to twenty cents for a wood post. And in many sections today the RED TOP actually costs less in first cost than wood posts.

JOB P. WYATT & SONS CO.
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

DRIVES LIKE A STAKE

The RED TOP Guarantee

"We guarantee RED TOP Steel Posts will not break, burn, rot or frost heave in the fence line; that they are free from defects in material and workmanship; that they will outlast the heaviest fencing manufactured.

"We guarantee RED TOP Posts to be just as represented in our literature and advertising.

"Any RED TOP Post which does not fulfill the guarantee will be replaced by your dealer, without cost or argument."

RED TOP STEEL POST CO., Chicago, Illinois

Job P. Wyatt & Sons Co., Raleigh, N.C.

Flowers from Early Spring until Frost

- 1 PKT. MIXED SWEET PEAS
- 1 PKT. DWARF NASTURTIUMS
- 1 PKT. GIANT ZINNIAS
- 1 PKT. SWEET ALYSSUM
- 12 BULBS PREMIUM MIXED GLADIOLI

SPECIAL OFFER

Postpaid for \$1

SWEET
PEAS

DWARF
NASTURTIUMS

MIXED GLADIOLI

LARGE-FLOWERING ZINNIAS

SWEET ALYSSUM